The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4731 第四千七百三十一號 同治壬申年十二月十一日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1873. 英正月九號 禮拜四 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 8, EMEU, Brit. str., 1,539, Lee, Bombay, 12th December, and Singapore 30th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Jan. 8, NORNA, Brit. str., 960, Long, Swatow 7th Jan., General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

Jan. 8, SCOTLAND, Amer. sch., 78, Helcomb, Macao January 8th.—BATTLES & Co.

Jan. 8, HARBOTTLE, Brit. bark, 319, Wood, Whampoa Jan. 7th.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Jan. 8, H.M.S. transport ADVENTURE, 2,246, Comdr. Rising, Singapore 28th December.

Jan. 8, H. C. ORSTED, Dan. str., 336, Gottlieb, Singapore 30th December, Telegraph Cable.—JOHN BURD & Co.

Jan. 8, WILLY, German schooner, 340, Robkar, Whampoa January 7th.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Jan. 8, NAMOA, British steamer, 863, Gibson, Newcastle November 15th, via Suez Canal, Port Said 2nd December, Singapore 31st, Ballast.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Departures.

Jan. 8, SCOTLAND, str., for Shanghai.
Jan. 8, BELLONA, str., for Shanghai.
Jan. 8, INO, for Keelung.
Jan. 8, MATHILDA ENCARNACION, for Manila.
Jan. 8, MALVERN, for Swatow.
Jan. 8, VILLA DE RIVADAVIA, for Manila.
Jan. 8, ALDEN BESSE, for Kobe.
Jan. 8, MATHILDA ATHELING, for Kobe.
Jan. 8, LESMONA, for Halifax.
Jan. 8, FANNY, for Swatow.
Jan. 8, LUZON, for Saigon.

Clearances,

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 8TH.

Antipodes, for Iloilo.
Sophie, for Saigon.
Mathilda Encarnacion, for Manila.

Passengers.

Per H.M.'s transport *Adventure*, from Singapore,—
One Wing of H.M. 80th Regiment, Commander by Major Twemlow.
Per *Norna*, str., from Swatow,—
19 Chinese.
Per *H. C. Orsted*, str., from London, &c.,—
Messrs. France Bohr, Irminger, Bohig, Christiansen, Smith, Strom, Green and Paulsen.
Per *Namoa*, str., from Newcastle, &c.,—
3 Chinese.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Travancore*, to-day, at noon:—
For Singapore.—Messrs. George Badenoch and D. McLean and 2 natives.
For Bombay.—Mr. S. Cherry.
For Southampton.—Mrs. Farniss and 2 children, Messrs. T. J. A. Scott and H. B. Walker.

Reports.

The British steamer *Emeu* reports left Bombay on 12th December, and Singapore on the 30th, had calms and light winds to 12 N. lat., then moderate monsoon till last two days, when had strong N.E. winds to arrival.

H.M. transport *Adventure* reports left Singapore on 28th December, had light winds and fine weather till the last two days, when got strong breezes from the N.E. to arrival.

The Danish steamer *H. C. Orsted* reports left Singapore on 30th December, had fine weather till the last two days, when got strong N.E. monsoon to arrival. The steamship *H. C. Orsted* brings the cable to be extended from Amoy, and about forty-two engineers and electricians, and all the hands necessary for the working of the new line of telegraph. The steamship *H. C. Orsted* is fitted out to stay her to attend to the cable, and is also fitted to attend on shipwrecks, for the purpose of saving them or their cargoes, having small engines, two divers, and all the necessary apparatus.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 16th, Paulesto from Nagasaki, Menzaleh, str., from Hongkong; 20th, Costa Rica, str., from Shanghai; 21st, Bombay, str., from Hongkong, Colorado, str., from Hongkong; 23rd, Pelham from Hongkong; 26th, Phase, str., from Hongkong; 28th, Oregonian, str., from Shanghai, Lauderdale from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

December 16th, Madras, str., for Hongkong; 21st, Scotia for San Francisco, Alexandra for Shanghai, Parraca for Kobe, Relief, str., for Shanghai; 24th, Menzaleh, str., for Hongkong, Colorado, str., for San Francisco; 26th, St. Aubin for Hongkong; 28th, Harwick for Hongkong, Costa Rica, str., for Shanghai.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Goods, &c.

TEA-TASTER or CLERK.

THE Advertiser, who has come out seeking, desires an engagement as above. Would dispense with Salary for the first Six Months.
Address "P.C.," The Club, Foochow.
tf 2075 Foochow, 21st November, 1872.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet; Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.
The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
tf 878 May3

COMMERCIAL REFRESHMENT AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
Queen's Road Central.
FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.
Files of English, American, & Local Papers kept.
Tiffin.........................1 P.M.
Dinner.........................7 P.M.
J. R. WHITE & Co.,
Proprietors.
tf 2004 Hongkong, 13th November, 1872.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN begs to announce that he executes
ORDERS FOR SAIL MAKING
in all its branches, at his place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVENS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 11th September, 1872.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.........1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. H. Melchers, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. G. F. Weller, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.
H. B. Lemann, Esq.
Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 27th November, 1872.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. GILMAN & Co. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.
H. HUGHES,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.
2, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. [3m 2178

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... ¾ do. do.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ percent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ percent
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 percent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding............1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............. } 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding.............. } 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months... } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
E. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 3, Pechili Terrace, Elgin Street. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 49 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," with Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1132 Hongkong, 19th June, 1872.

TO LET.

THAT Desirable RESIDENCE known as "PERSEPOLIS" situated in Bonham Road, containing 12 Rooms, (besides Basement Story), Bath Rooms, &c., Water and Gas throughout, also large Garden, Croquet Ground, Stabling, &c. Possession on 15th March.
Apply to
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
House Agents.
tf 22 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM, or two if required, with BATH ROOM, in a central and healthy locality. Address "W. P.," care of office of this paper.
tf 2137 Hongkong, 5th December, 1872.

TO LET.

WITH possession on the 1st January next, or prior to that date if required, that Commodious TWO-STORIED HOUSE situated in Caine Road, and known as "Forest Lodge," with Out-offices, Stabling, Coach-house, Aviaries, Garden, and also a Croquet Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid throughout.
For further particulars, apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
tf 1842 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1872.

TO LET.

THE BLUE BUNGALOW, situated in the Albany. Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
tf 1889 Hongkong, 25th October, 1872.

TO LET.

TWO GRANITE GODOWNS, fronting on the Praya at Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1788 Hongkong, 8th October, 1872.

TO LET.

A STABLE on the Caine Road, opposite to the Hermitage. Accommodation for two horses. Apply to
JOHN J. FRANCIS,
Solicitor,
2, *Club Chambers.*
tf 1488 Hongkong, 19th August, 1872.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession).

THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as BOOKKEEPER or GENERAL CLERK. Best references. Address "Q. Z.," office of this paper.
1m A2271 Hongkong, 30th December, 1872.

FOR SALE.
Ex "Galley of Lorne," from London.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY:—
AMONTILLADO,
AMOROSO,
GREEN SEAL.
BLUE SEAL.
BROWN SEAL.
YELLOW SEAL.
WHITE SEAL.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC:—
SUPERIOR OLD.
SUPERIOR PALE.
THIRD QUALITY.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY:—
IRISH.
SCOTCH.
Old Tom GIN.
Old Jamaica RUM.
VICTOR BOULLAND'S COGNAC *(Fine Champagne.)*
Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.
Dessert CLARETS:—
CHATEAU DE LA PICOTIERE.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
Haut SAUTERNE.
FENARD'S 1st QUALITY BUTTER.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
Apply to
H. L. NORONHA,
Oswald's Terrace, Wellington Street.
3m 53 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

W. P. MOORE begs leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally, that he has secured the SERVICES of a PROFESSIONAL CHIROPODIST. A Private Room in connection with his Saloon. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their Residences.
1m 7 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of applying for the post of SUPERINTENDENT of the SAILORS' HOME, will please communicate with the Undersigned, who will afford any information candidates may require.
The Salary is £400 per annum, together with free Quarters and Board.
H. G. THOMSETT,
For the Trustees.
tf 2148 Hongkong, 7th December, 1872.

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.

SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 634 April 6

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 9th day of January, 1873, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
4 Cases Procession CAPS.
Barrels BEEF.
Ship BREAD.
Salt Fish.
White BEANS.
TOOLS, SCREW DRIVERS, BORERS, HAMMERS, SCALES, a PIANO, KNIVES, FORKS, &c.
White BUTTONS, Curtain HOOKS,
MUSTARD, SALAD OIL, Pearl BARLEY, OATMEAL, ARROWROOT, &c.
Also,
H (in diamond) C } 2 Bales WOOL.
And,
By order,—
Sundry EFFECTS of the late MAMET and J. SENG.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
59 Hongkong, 9th January, 1873.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, Queen's Road,
TO-MORROW,
the 10th January, 1873, at noon,—
MUSTARD, SALAD OIL, VINEGAR, Tart FRUITS, JAM, CHEESE, BACON.
Tea, Dinner, and Toilet SETS, Steel PENS, Pen HOLDERS, Key RINGS, Fish HOOKS, Dressing CASES, Finest BRUSHES, Fancy CLOCKS, Galvanized BASINS and BUCKETS,
Also,
10 Hhds. Ashby's DRAUGHT ALE.
25 Barrels Golden Age FLOUR.
1 PUMP, suitable for Water Boat.
1 Rolling and Cutting Biscuit MACHINE.
1 Basket CARRIAGE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
58 Hongkong, 9th January, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND AND PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 13th January, 1873, at noon,
On the Premises,—
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND belonging to S. SPEECHLY, Esq., with the DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, situated at Queen's Road, No. 213, East, abutting on the Queen's Road, and measuring thereon 50 feet, on the South side measuring 50 feet, on the East side thereof on a public street, and measuring thereon 80 feet, and on the West side thereof on a close, and measuring thereon 80 feet, which said piece or parcel of Ground contains in the whole 4,000 square-feet, and is registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 766. Water and Gas laid on.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.
The property to be at the risk of the purchaser on the fall of the hammer.
For farther particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
2272 Hongkong, 30th December, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. BREMNER, Esq., H. M.'s Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 14th day of January, 1873, at 11 o'clock A.M., at H. M.'s Naval Yard.—
Sundry Old NAVAL STORES, &c., comprising:—
Old IRON and STEEL.
Woollen and Linen RUGS.
Old BOATS.
Old Iron CHESTS, &c., &c.
FLANNEL, Blue CLOTH.
Duck DRILL.
SERGE, JEAN, BOOTS, &c., &c.
And a large quantity of Damaged TOBACCO.
Also,
A Lot of New BOILERS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
55 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 15th day of January, 1873, at Noon, (unavoidably postponed from Tuesday, 7th inst.) on the Premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given,—
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, with the DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, situated in Queen's Road and St. Francis Street, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 199, comprising amongst other Premises, the GROUND and BUILDINGS known as "St. Francis's Hospital."
The above Property will be put up in 3 Lots, as follows:—
Lot 1, Section *A*, containing 10,246 square feet, with the 18 HOUSES erected thereon, in Queen's Road, facing the Pier and Godown Company's Property.
Lot 2, Sections *B* and *C*, containing 6,004 square feet, with the 7 HOUSES erected thereon, in St. Francis Street.
Lot 3, Section *D*, containing 40,430 square feet, with the BUILDINGS erected thereon, formerly occupied, and now known as "St. Francis's Hospital."
This lot comprises a level piece of ground nearly an acre in extent, standing at an elevation of about 30 feet from the Queen's Road, from which there is an easy access. The situation is cheerful and salubrious, commanding an extensive view of the Harbour, and is otherwise eligibly situated. These Premises are admirably adapted for a School, a College, an Hospital, or any other Public Institution.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. The Property to be at the risk of the purchaser on the fall of the hammer.
For Rental and further particulars, apply to Messrs. CALDWELL & BRERETON, or to the Undersigned.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
56 Hongkong, 7th January, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day REMOVED their office to No. 3, Gough Street.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
1m 17 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

MR. W. MORRIS,
LATE ORGANIST ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, W.A.,
BEGS to notify to the Inhabitants of Hongkong that he gives private LESSONS in MUSIC and SINGING daily. Mr. MORRIS having been through Messrs. Broadwood's Pianoforte Galleries, undertakes the Tuning and Repairing of Pianos and Harmoniums. For engagements, address him care of *Daily Press* Office.
1m 2197 Hongkong, 17th December, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT has been admitted a Partner in our firm.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 1 Swatow, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE authority given to Mr. S. H. DAVID to sign our name in Hongkong is hereby withdrawn, and Mr. S. J. DAVID is admitted a partner in our Firm in China from this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
1m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE

MR. ANDREW MILLAR ECKFORD, who for sometime past has signed our Firm, has from and after this date been admitted a partner therein.
WILSON, CORNABE & Co.
7d 4 Chefoo, 1st January, 1873.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. ALABOR a partner in my firm, which will henceforth be conducted under the style of MEYER, ALABOR & Co.
ADOLPH E. MEYER.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLF EIMBCKE in our firms at Canton and Hongkong, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.
From this day Mr. OTTO BENECKE becomes a partner in both houses.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
3m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been authorized to sign our firm.
HESSE & Co.
tf 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. R. HEERMANN in our firm ceases from this date.
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
tf 12 Hongkong, 31st December, 1872.

NOTICE.

MR. EDUARD CHASTEL is authorized to sign our firm per procuration from this date.
G. DUBOST & Co.
1m 13 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. H. WARDEN and Mr. DAVID KING, Jr., in our firm ceased on the 31st December last.
Mr. E. W. STEVENS is admitted a partner from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 14 China, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. H. L. NORONHA, in the Printing Establishment of the Undersigned, ceased on the 30th of September last.
Mr. D. NORONHA, Senior, has re-assumed the managing business of the office.
NORONHA & SONS.
3m 2249 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. S. VOELKEL will assume the management of the MEDICAL HALL, 37, Queen's Road.
TH. KOFFER
3m 1898 Hongkong, 26th October, 1872.

MR. ERNST FUNFGELD is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.
GRÜN & Co.
tf 612 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. E. HUBENER in our firm ceases this day.
Our business will in future be carried on under the style of BOURJAU & Co.
Mr. G. A. WIELER has been admitted a partner in the same, and our firm from the First of January next will consist of the following members:—
Mr. ADOLPH THEODOR BOURJAU,
Mr. ERNST BEHRE,
Mr. RUDOLPH BOURJAU,
AND
Mr. GUSTAV ADOLPH WIELER.
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
Hongkong & China, 31st Dec., 1872. [1m 2274

FOR SALE.

THE American Barque
"GEMSBOK,"
of about 10,000 piculs carrying capacity.
For particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
tf 42 Hongkong, 6th January, 1873.

PAX.

ST. SAVIOUR'S COLLEGE.

THE Benedictine Fathers of St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, England, have taken the management of the above named College. It will be called *St. Saviour's English College.* The course of studies will comprise all the Branches of a liberal education, conducted upon the plan followed out in all our English Colleges. No communication will be allowed between the Boarders and the Day Scholars. Studies will commence on TUESDAY, the 7th instant. Prospectus may be had by applying to the Rev. E. S. PALMER, O.S.B., Rector of S. Saviour's College, Pottinger Street, Hongkong. The School for the Externs will also be opened on the same day.
T. RAIMONDI,
Prefect.
tf 47 Hongkong, 6th January, 1872.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THAT Commodious Family RESIDENCE, No. 14, Shelley Street, containing 8 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects,
Over Hongkong Dispensary.
tf 2070 Hongkong, 25th November, 1872.

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 26th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2166 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 *and* 40, *Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

Intimations.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the above Club will be held in the Club's Building, TO-DAY, the 9th instant, at 6 P.M.
By order,
J. S. KNOWLES,
Hon. Secretary.
6d 41 Hongkong, 4th January, 1873.

HONGKONG RACE FUND, 1873.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST is now lying at the HONGKONG CLUB.
E. ARTHUR,
Hon. Treasurer.
tf 48 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

THOMPSON & HIND
INVITE INSPECTION OF
SPECIALITIES in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GOODS.
New Trimmed HATS, NEW BONNETS.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, New Watered and Shaded RIBBONS.
Imperial and Polish Walking BOOTS, White Satin BOOTS and SHOES.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS, TIES, BOWS and COLLARETTES.
FRIZETTS, CRINOLINES, CORSETS, and DRESS IMPROVERS.
Evening Dress SILKS and Made-up Evening COSTUMES.
DRESSES made-up in prevailing styles.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*
30 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned, on or before the 1st proximo, with a memo. of premia contributed during the year ended 31st October last, in order that the percentage on the two-thirds (2-3rds) of the profits for the said year, set aside for them, may be arranged. After the above date the accounts will be adjusted in conformity with the books of the Company, and no alteration made.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
25d 58 Hongkong, 8th January, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hand to the Undersigned before the First day of March next, papers shewing their contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1872, in order that their share of the divisible profits may be ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified, their accounts will be made up in conformity with the books of the Company.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.
A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Director and Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
29d 2222 Hongkong, 19th December, 1872.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 16th day of January next, both days included.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
29d 2223 Hongkong, 19th December, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Seventh Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th January proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st October, 1872.
By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
23d 2263 Hongkong, 27th December, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th day of January proximo, (both days inclusive,) during which period no transfer of shares will be registered.
By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
23d 2264 Hongkong, 27th December, 1872.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st inst., both days included.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
29d 23 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

HONGKONG,
No. 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
J. C. KRUSE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST,
WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,
AND DEALER IN FANCY ARTICLES.

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.
Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

Intimations.

LOST.

A LARGE DOG, colour white, with brown head, hair curly, name "BOB." Reward if necessary.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
7d 61 Hongkong, 9th January, 1873.

MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. are respectfully referred to last year's Directory, and to one of the Lists in their office, where they will discover Mr. J. HARDER's address to be No. 4, Praya East, in Hongkong.
1d A62 Hongkong, 9th January, 1873.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1d 63 Hongkong, 9th January, 1873.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Steamship
"FORMOSA"
will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 64 Hongkong, 9th January, 1873.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 65 Hongkong, 9th January, 1873.

THE Undersigned having taken possession under Bill of Sale of the Furniture, Stock-in-trade, Plant, and Fixtures of the "OLD HOUSE AT HOME" Tavern, is prepared to dispose of the same, and of the good-will of the business. Offers for the purchase thereof, are requested to be addressed to
JOHN OLSON,
National Tavern.
292, Queen's Road West.
7d 52 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

ADOLF EIMBCKE
Temporary Office, CLUB CHAMBERS, No. 2, D'AGUILAR STREET.
1w 45 Hongkong, 6th January, 1873.

A CLERK having some spare time, would be glad to find some occupation for a few hours daily.
Address "ALPHA," *Daily Press* Office.
7d 34 Hongkong, 4th January, 1873.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN LONGIN will not be responsible for any debts contracted either by the officers or the crew of the French Steamer *Alexandre Lavalley.*
2237 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

PARTIES having claims against the late Mr. V. JULIAN, will please send their account to the Widow, under care of Messrs. AYRES & Co. No account will be received and acknowledged after the 10th January, 1873.
15d 2259 Hongkong, 27th December, 1872.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

NOTICE.

THE Steamers from Calcutta, connecting at Galle with the mails, leaving Hongkong on 20th February, 6th March, and 3rd April, will proceed to SOUTHAMPTON via the SUEZ CANAL.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
tf 43 Hongkong, 6th January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate. Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
2m 2139 Hongkong, 5th December, 1872.

BOARD and LODGING for one or two Gentlemen, or board alone, with a private family. Apply at No. 40, Hollywood Road.
tf 1314 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP *CHINA*, FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods, failing which the same will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
5d 54 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

S. S. *AUGUST LEFFLER*, FROM BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

THE above steamer having arrived, Consignees will please send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo.
Cargo remaining on board after noon TO-MORROW, the 5th inst., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 44 Hongkong, 4th January, 1873.

BRITISH SHIP *GRYFE*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk, and expense.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
7d 25 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

BRITISH STEAMER *CHEOPS*, FROM LONDON, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk, in the Godowns of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company, from whence delivery may be obtained.
Cargo remaining in godown after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.
Optional cargo will be sent forward, unless notice to the contrary be received by the undersigned before 4 o'clock P.M. THIS DAY.
Consignees are requested to forward their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
7d 33 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex S. S. "Ava," 10th April.
GB&C or TFB 1 and 2, 2 cases Merchandise.
Ex "Sindh."
GF, 53, ... 1 case Medicine.
KP in diamond ... ... 1 bale Cotton.
Ex "Hoogly," 10th November, 1872.
TOM, No. 1 ... ... 1 case Merchandise.
Ex "Tigre," 22nd November.
D&T, $1/2, ... 2 cases Sundries.
R&O, Nos. 100, 102, 103, 3 cases Shirtings.
LBP, No. 3, ... 1 case Merchandise.
S&O, 1019 ... ... 1 case Wine.
tf 1170 Hongkong, 20th December, 1872.

THE "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY" For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS, (*Designed expressly for this Work*); MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow	Messrs. QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow	" HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ.
	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
	Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon	" M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta	*Englishman* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
	" GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
	Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
	" BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.20, and the last messengers left the office at 10.40.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 9TH, 1873.

WE insert in to-day's paper an account of the recent expedition of Inspector BATTEN, which we have reason to believe is in the main correct, although, where there is so much conflicting testimony, it is of course impossible to be certain of its accuracy in every particular. It is, however, only right that this account should appear, so that the public may have before them a sketch of the facts to which the enquiry which has now been instituted in regard to Inspector BATTEN's conduct, will have to be directed.

The main drift of the matter, so far as can be ascertained, appears very simple. It is nothing more than whether Inspector BATTEN went beyond the limits of PANG-YEUK's authority, knowing that he was doing so, and also knowing that this was contrary to PANG-YEUK's wishes. The latter contingency ought to be considered, as it is quite possible that a petty Chinese Mandarin may put matters in such a light as may induce an Inspector to go farther than perhaps is the exact boundary of his authority, under the impression that he has his countenance, and that no particular objection will be raised by higher authorities. The action if, perhaps, indiscreet, is not one open to very severe censure; because when once an Inspector or anybody else is engaged on an expedition of this sort, among such a questionable set of people as the Chinese, it may be taken as quite certain that some irregularities will creep into the affair, and it is not only absurd, but clearly unjust, to entrust a man in the position of Police Inspector with discretion and authority of this kind, and then to be severe upon him, if in an emergency he happens to use the discretion given to him in a way which is not altogether approved. To take up such grounds is so manifestly unfair that we feel confident that if he considers it in this light, Mr. DEANE, as the head of an English Police Force, will be above making a scapegoat of a subordinate. So far as we are informed, we believe there is no doubt that Inspector BATTEN has either impliedly or directly received authority to go on these expeditions, and if such is the case, though we may disapprove of them, we cannot but acquit the Inspector and lay the blame upon those who are really responsible, that is, the heads of the force.

As to the two versions of the affair given respectively by Inspector BATTEN and PANG-YEUK, it is certain that the latter's statement ought to be received with caution, especially as one of his sergeant-majors has been committed for perjury recently, and the circumstance may perhaps have made him less disposed than he would otherwise be to assist Inspector BATTEN, or to warn him of anything likely to go wrong. The affair was unfortunate in its results, but if the authority was once given to Inspector BATTEN to proceed on the expedition, it is clear that something more than his having merely gone accidentally beyond the exact limit of PANG-YEUK's limited territory ought to be alleged against him, and there should be something more than the bare statement of a petty Mandarin of this kind, before he is suspended from his functions. We cannot help thinking some closer inquiries should have been instituted before this step was resorted to.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 6th January, 1873.

The Revenue for the year is 73¾ millions, showing an increase upon the previous year of 5¾ millions.

Russia has frankly communicated to England its plans relative to Central Asia, and has invited English Officers to accompany the expedition.

H.M.S. *Northumberland* collided with the *Hercules* off Madeira. She was only saved from total loss by her watertight compartments.

A serious mutiny has taken place on board H.M.S. frigate *Aurora*. It is stated that in consequence eight officers have been ordered to resign the service.

M. Corcelles, the French Ambassador at the Vatican, returns to Paris, his nonacceptance of the Ambassadorship indicating a disagreement between M. Thiers and the Pope.

It is stated at Berlin that England and Prussia are discussing a plan regarding the policy in Central Asia, whereby disputes will be rendered impossible.

Canal.—Homeward: *Diomed*.

INSPECTOR BATTEN'S EXPEDITION.

Out of the many versions which are current, we have at last come to some correct account of Inspector Batten's expedition after the three runaway convicts and after two notorious pirates. The true version, as we are informed, runs thus: Inspector Batten had the ambition, as also Captain Deane and the Government, together with the respectable merchants of this colony, to get hold of the two junks and crews who pirated a Hongkong junk two miles beyond the limit of our harbour, laden with a very valuable cargo of merchandise, in the course of last month. Accordingly, Inspector Batten, with his under valued watchfulness after these villains, has been keeping a good look out, and having got information of their residing place, and places where they most frequent, procured the consent and promised assistance of General Pang-yeuk, in command of Kowloon. He at various times has been out seeking them, and has at all times got to the spot too late. General Pang-yeuk has always shown his willingness to get rid of bad characters who have cleared from this Colony on to the territory under his jurisdiction, and has rendered every assistance to our police to get hold of such men. There was, therefore, every reason for Inspector Batten relying upon his good faith, but in this case, according to our account of the matter, Pang-yeuk acted in a somewhat unusual manner. Inspector Batten was informed of the whereabouts of the two pirates, and simultaneously three convicts made their escape from the gaol, and being informed that they had joined the two pirates at a village six miles this side of Wong-kong, this being Lee-a-man's old haunt, he applied to General Pang-yeuk for the assistance promised, and a few soldiers were given him, headed by two sergeant-majors. Inspector Batten thus set out, and it was, we are told, within the knowledge of the authorities in this Colony that he was going. The soldiers and his informant led him to the village where the three men were, and, as usual, they had gone only three or four hours before their arrival, and they learned they had staid there three nights, and had gone to Wong-kong, one of the pirates having a brother there, who was head man over all the pirates and gambling houses there, and also Tepo elected by the people, the mass having turned the authorised Tepo away, and set up their own piratical leader. To him they had gone to stay. The sergeant-majors sent by Pang-yeuk led them to this village of Wong-kong, and to the house of the piratical chief, who claims himself to be the Mandarin of the place. This individual refused to give up the prisoners or pirates. The sergeant-major of the party then told him he would have to give up the men at once, but he still refused, and the sergeant-major thereon told him that if he did not he would have to go with him to Kowloon, before General Pang-yeuk. At first this Tepo chief consented, then herefused to go, and at length feigned willingness to go, but gave the word, when some drums were beaten, and about two to three hundred people turned out with spears, &c. Inspector Batten made his men fall in, and the sergeant-major called his men to order, and it was then found that one of the lukongs was missing, he having during the parley slipped into an opium shop to see a friend, and been there secured. In the scrimmage one of the lukongs got his ear cut, and was captured, together with the Chinese interpreter. Matters then became serious, and some steps had to be taken for the recovery of the men. Accordingly they retreated to the boat, which lay some considerable distance from where they were. Between Wong-kong and Yau-ting a stratagem was used. The villagers of Wong-kong were compelled to come down to the beach at Yau-ting to purchase food. This opportunity was embraced, and the market was blockaded, so that they could procure no food. This produced the desired effect, and the three were delivered up, and it was then discovered one of the lukongs had his ear cut, which Inspector Batten remarked was not right, and blamed the sergeant-major for his useless assistance. This rather bristled the sergeant-major and, undisguising himself, he said, "You have done wrong; you have gone two miles beyond Pang-yeuk's jurisdiction, which will have to be answered for." Inspector Batten told him that he did not know the limits of Pang-yeuk's jurisdiction; he had gone where the sergeant led him to, and it was his place to have stopped when he knew he had got to the boundary of Pang-yeuk's jurisdiction. The sergeant, to smooth matters over, replied that if the Europeans made no reference to the wounded *lukong*, there would be nothing said about overstepping the boundary. Thus the thing ended so far, and Inspector Batten arrived in Hongkong. He sent in his report of the facts of the case to the Government, but on Saturday last Pang-yeuk came over to Hongkong in a towering rage, rushed to the Captain Superintendent's office, where his angry voice could be heard for some distance, and all over the Police Barracks. He then visited the Colonial-Secretary, and filed a report as to overstepping the boundary, altogether contrary to the report given in by Inspector Batten and in consequence of this Inspector Batten has been suspended from his duties, and accused of filing an untruthful report, for which he now awaits a Court of Enquiry.

LECTURE AT THE CITY HALL.

A very interesting lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening at the City Hall, by Mr. A. Lister, on "An hour with a Chinese Romance." The very unfavourable weather sufficiently accounted for the rather small attendance, but the audience listened attentively, and with evident interest, to the lecture, which dealt with the whole subject of Chinese novel literature, though specially relating to one particular work, the "Yu-chiao-li."

The lecturer divided his subject into two parts, the first treating of Chinese Romantic fiction generally, and the second of the book selected as an example in particular. Under the first head he noticed that although novels in China were not very numerous, they were very widely read by the people. Those novels, however, which commend themselves to Europeans as genuine works of art, were not the favourites among the Chinese, but rather those tedious improbable historical romances, like the "History of the three Kingdoms," which extends to no less than twenty volumes. The lecturer said he had met with no Chinese novel to compare with the one which he had selected for special notice, and observed some of the prominent defects of the class of works to which it belongs, from which defects this work was comparatively free. Some of its distinguishing characteristics were also noticed. Mr. Lister then went on to give a sketch of the plot, which occupied the principal portion of the lecture. It would be useless to give a *resumé* of this *resumé*, as the plot in itself is nothing very particular. Some of the incidents, however, are very interesting, one of which may well be given in the lecturer's words:—

"Ruby's uncle had promised that during the absence of her father he would exert himself to the utmost to get her suitably married, and when he began to attempt a fulfilment of his promise, he first realised how difficult a task he had taken in hand. He had no glimpse of success until the ensuing spring, when, wearied by his cares, he went with other gentlemen of the neighbourhood to spend an afternoon at a monastery, situated in a lovely glen. The walls were covered, as one may see them now-a-days, with verses and inscriptions about the scenery. One fragment, addressed to the plum-trees, then in blossom, attracted his attention by its exquisite finish and bold penmanship. On examination, he found the ink was scarcely dry. Enquiries led him to the belief that this verse was the production of a certain young collegian, Mr. Su, who had just quitted the building. He contrived to overtake this young gentleman on his way home, and was much charmed with his frank and noble bearing. He discovered him to be orphaned of both parents, and though well connected, he was very poor, for his uncle, high in office, was at the other end of the Empire, and seemed to have forgotten his existence. The lists for the provincial degree of Bachelor of Arts were just coming out. The old gentleman watched for them with anxiety, and his conviction that he had found a treasure was confirmed when he learned that this handsome young man had taken first honours.

"He at once employed a professional go-between to offer him Ruby in marriage. What though he were poor as man could be, was he not learned, handsome, accomplished, a poet—what would an heiress desire more? But I am afraid the worldly-wise old gentleman had never considered the lines of Dr. Watts, which he doubtless learned when a little boy:

Ah! what a tangled web we weave
When first we venture to deceive!

His extreme care to conceal Ruby's identity caused him to offer her as *his daughter*. Mr. Su was very *spiritual* in his idea about marriage. There was an ideal woman somewhere in the world, who united in herself extreme beauty, brilliant accomplishments, and a sympathy of tastes with himself. Nothing less than this ideal would suffice. Therefore, before he replied to the proposition made him, he contrived, at a huge deal of trouble, to have a view of the young lady. He prowled about the outside of her uncle's back garden, until, as he thought, he saw her in a balcony. And she was a very plain young person indeed, yet the way the servants addressed her, which he could overhear, convinced him she was a daughter of the house. Of course, it was the old gentleman's own daughter he had seen, but he went away indignant, and sent a courteous, but decided refusal, which no persuasions induced him to withdraw. Ruby's uncle was excessively annoyed that, as he said, a beggarly graduate should treat him thus, and, forgetting how hateful such oppressive proceedings had seemed to him when they fell on his own kith and kin, he used his influence with the local examiners to get Mr. Su's degree taken from him, or, as we should say, his gown pulled over his head, a loss that did not affect his resolution in the least. I am glad to relate that Ruby's father, returning about this time with great honour, declared, when he heard of the affair, that the young man's conduct was worthy of the greatest respect, and insisted that his diploma should be returned to him."

The above extract will give some idea of the entertaining style which characterised the lecture, upon which evidently great pains and scholarship had been bestowed.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

Mr. Andrew Walters, of the Royal Oak Tavern, charged his Chinese boy, Mah-a-tai, on suspicion of entering his bed-room, whilst his wife was asleep, for an unlawful purpose, he having drawn the bolt back from outside by means of a knife.

Maria Walters, sworn, stated at 6 a.m. her husband went out, and a little time after she called the defendant, and gave him some cash to go to market, and she then went to bed again, after bolting the door. At 8.45 a.m. she awoke and found her door open; and her boy, the defendant, at the back of her bed. She screamed out, and called to another woman, who was in the house. On the defendant being asked why he was there, and how he got in, he would not answer. It was then discovered that the wooden bolt had been slipped back by means of a knife having been inserted from the outside. Could not say what object defendant had in gaining admittance in that way save to rob, as she had a quantity of money and jewellery in the room. She had been married over two years. Defendant had been in the service since June, 1871. She was in the house when defendant was taken into her service.

Defendant admitted he was in the room, but would not say what he went for.

He was sent to three months' hard labour, and to receive two floggings, ten strokes each time.

OBSTRUCTION.

The occupant of house No. 3, Wilmer-street, who was summoned for obstructing the public thoroughfare with bags, &c., and did not put in an appearance when his case came on, presented himself yesterday, and stated he did come to Court at 3 p.m., and found the Court closed. It having been proven satisfactorily that he was at Court the day previous, he was informed that although he was late in coming to Court, his Worship would not increase the fine above his neighbour at No. 6, but he would be fined in the like sum, namely, $2.

ASSAULT BY A RUNNER.

A fireman named Cheong-a-hing, belonging to the steamship *Madras*, charged two other firemen, named Chun-a-fook and Ow-a-ying, with assaulting him on the 5th instant, at the Praya Central, near the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s wharf, with an iron bolt, inflicting a wound on his head so severe that he had to be taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

Complainant stated that some four months back a Chinese shipping master, named *Afoo*, sent on board two firemen, and *they in* three days proving themselves *worthless*, were sent on shore again, and *the* chief-engineer told him to procure *two* other men. He did so, and *the shipping* master got angry with *him*, and demanded $8 as shipping fee for the other two men. He refused to pay, and constantly the man A-foo came on board and taunted him for the money. On his return from last voyage he came again. The vessel went round to Aberdeen Dock, and on Saturday, when he landed here, the vessel having returned, he was met on the wharf by the two defendants and another. The first defendant struck him with an iron bar he drew from under his jacket on to his head, causing him to bleed and stagger. With the assistance of a constable the first defendant was apprehended, but the bar was not on him, having been passed to the other two, who got away, another person was with him when assaulted.

Cheong-ah-foh, also a fireman, corroborated the previous evidence, adding that on the next morning at 9 a.m. he went to the house of second defendant, and apprehended him, and under his bed he found the iron bar. Knew the second defendant to be one of the three men, as he was in last witness's company at the time of the assault. He brought the second defendant to the charge room himself.

Mr. May asked this witness why he did not get a policeman to arrest the second defendant, and bring him up.

Witness said because the Inspector told him if he saw the other two men, to arrest them.

Mr. May.—He did not tell you to arrest them, he told you to give them into custody. Besides, how do you reconcile the evidence you give of arresting the man at 9 a.m. on Sunday, and bringing him up to the station, while the charge sheet and Inspectors say the charge was only taken at 4 p.m.?

Witness said it was after a meal, and he concluded it was after breakfast.

However, as the defendants, in spite of the discrepancy, were recognised as the assailants, complainant positively stating that they were, and adding they were clan relatives to the shipping master A-foo.

First defendant was fined $50, in default six months' hard labor. The second defendant was fined in the sum of 60 shillings, or one month's hard labor.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 8TH, 1873.

New Patna, $635 to $640, little doing; New Benares, $600 to $605, little doing; Old Patna, $620 to $627½, steady; Old Benares, $580 to $585; Malwa, $560 cash, first quality. Imports per steamer *Emeu* about 320 chests Malwa.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—75 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,200 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,400 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 35 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$65 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$350 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$38 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$36 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—[illegible] per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—33½ per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 85 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—48 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—12 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—62½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company—25 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JANUARY 8TH, 1873.
As reported by Chinese.

Milled Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $1.41, by Yue-chong to local trader.

White Sugar, 200 bags, at $6.20, by Man-shing-loong to travelling trader.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $64.00, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $64.00, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Red Dates, 500 bags, at Tls. 2.6.0, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Samshoo, 50 jars, at Tls. 0.7.8.0, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $12.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Liquorice, 40 piculs, at $7.00, by Yuet-hing-loong to local trader.

Japan Wax, 5 cases, at $17.50, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

Black Sessamums, 50 piculs, at Tls. 2.5.0, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 5 cases, at $31.00, by Mow-wo-cheung to travelling trader.

Potatoe Flour, 50 bags, at Tls. 1.2.0, by Wing-yee-chong to travelling trader.

Black Pepper, 20 bags, at $13.15, by Tuck-mee to local trader.

Cuttlefish, 20 bags, at $19.50, by Tuck-mee to local trader.

Yellow Peas, 600 piculs, at $1.85, by Hing-tye to local trader.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

HONGKONG.

The holidays at Christmas and New Year's time have reduced the usual amount of news.

The Legislative Council met on the 30th December and 6th instant, when various measures were passed, and a resolution was recorded in favour of steps being taken for lighting the approaches to Hongkong.

Considerable excitement was manifested by the Chinese community in a trial for larceny of a woman, who was "second wife" to a Chinaman of some standing, and who had gone away with certain jewels, and taken up her abode with another man, during her so-called husband's absence at Canton. The complainant admitted that he lent the jewels to the woman for her use, but nevertheless brought this charge against her, through Messrs. Caldwell & Brereton, solicitors, charging her paramour and another woman with receiving the stolen goods. The jury acquitted the prisoner without hearing the defendant's Counsel through, and the Judge fully concurred in their verdict. The native community thronged the Supreme Court and the street outside, and the prisoners, when acquitted, were smuggled away, to prevent their being set upon. It was not disguised by the natives that the larceny charge was only brought as a plan by which they supposed they could make the laws the means of punishing the woman for deserting her so-called "husband."

A fire broke out on Christmas morning at Nos. 37 and 39, Jardine's Bazaar, which were both destroyed. A boy of eight years of age was unable to escape, and was found buried in the ruins.

On the 27th December the Masonic Fraternity met at a Banquet, in celebration of St. John's Day. The chair was occupied by R. W. Bro. Gower, D.D.G.M., and about a hundred sat down to table. The usual toasts were given with enthusiasm, and the meeting went off with much spirit.

Mr. Douglas, superintendent of the gaol, who went to Calcutta for his health, returned on the 5th inst. by the steamer *China*.

CANTON.

The *Shipping News* of the 6th inst. mentions a robbery at the Mi-wo drapery-shop, where the thieves entered the upper storey by means of ladders, and escaped with their booty, leaving the ladders behind them. Six houses were burnt down in a conflagration on the 3rd inst., at the Ngok Po village. No lives were lost.

The above paper mentions that at the beginning of December a Tartar came from Pekin, representing himself as a Commander in Chief of the Manchu Army. He was received by H. E. the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, and was supplied with apartments at his Yamên. About ten days ago, the Viceroy, while conversing with him on various topics, asked him the nick-name of the assistant Commander in Chief, this question, he being unable to answer, roused the suspicions of the Viceroy, who put various other questions to him; these also he could not respond to, and he was ordered to be put into prison. On his being searched, a quantity of documents were found on his person, purporting to be demands for money on the various Provinces that he has visited. Despatches have been sent to Pekin by the overland route, and pending answers to which, the supposed General will be kept in close custody.

Commenting on the above, it says:—

How it was possible for a man to manage so extremely well as to deceive one holding the high position that the Viceroy does, we are at a loss to imagine; and we must say, that it is a matter of great amusement to us his exposure should have been caused by the simple inability to supply the nickname of a certain General; unless *fa meng* be a sort of countersign supplied to men of rank to establish their identity. Till we obtain further information on the subject, we must rest in the dark in regard to the real position of this Prince of Pretenders; but it is to be presumed he must have had some close dealings with the Commander-in-Chief he represented, to be able to carry out his plan faithfully enough to enjoy Viceregal hospitality and attention.

We regret to hear from a correspondent that the "Social Evenings" have collapsed, but it is in contemplation to set on foot similar *reunions* of a private nature.

SHANGHAI.

The *Courier* of the 24th instant contains the following:—

In the eager desire for evergreens for the decoration of foreign hongs at this season, the Chinaman's wish to earn a dollar is apt to get the better of his sense of the social relations and proprieties. One of these Christmas volunteers was found yesterday morning cutting the branches of some trees in the Cemetery. He was sentenced to-day to seven days cangue. Thus his holidays are secured for him.

It cannot but interest all our readers who have any knowledge, personal or traditional, of old Shanghai, to learn that in the Duke of Edinburgh's recent Exhibition of curios collected by him on his cruise in the Pacific, was a model of Reynolds' Tower at Pootung, and a life-like portrait of the "Teiping-wang" himself. The label or catalogue intimated that to Mr. Reynolds was due the honour of having first essayed to introduce the telegraph into China.

The fame of the prosperity and wealth of Shanghai appears to be spread widely over the Far East, and the old eastern proverb is finding its fulfillment among us: "Where the carcase is, there the eagles are gathered together." Last week we mentioned the exploits of a band of Portuguese and others who had relieved the shop-keepers of Shanghai Settlement and City to the extent of $1,000 or so, in the lapse of a few weeks. We understand that no less than seven are now in custody as implicated in that criminal confederation. The indisposition of that Portuguese Consul, and the absence of the Consular representative of Spain, has, we believe, delayed the further investigation of the case in the meantime. But if the men from Hongkong, Macao and even Singapore are attracted by the hope of sharing in the rich booty Shanghai has to offer, much more might we expect the *chevaliers d'industrie* of our near neighbour, Ningpo, to be anxious to pay us a visit of inspection. And that, in good truth, is just what has happened. On Saturday two stylish Ningpo gentlemen went a shopping among the stores of Maloo. They visited the stores of one Chinese importer of foreign goods, but after examining many things and buying nothing, they left. They entered another store and, after examining some silver watches, were passing on when their progress was interrupted by a policeman arresting them on the charge of stealing one of the aforesaid silver watches. The silver watch was found in the trousers of one of them, as was also a brass-cased watch stolen from the other shop. Thus the course of their adventures was not allowed to run smooth. They were brought up to-day at the Mixed Court, and remanded to give time for further investigation, from which we are likely to gather whether have been among us for some time or if, as the Police think, their hopes of making a "pot" with which to celebrate New Year cheerfully have been nipped in the bud.

The Mixed Court was enlivened by the examination of two sharpers who came into the hands of the Police in the following circumstances: A well-to-do Chinaman left his house the other day, leaving there his nephew, a youth of 19 or 20 as "green," apparently, as Moses Primrose of spectacle notoriety. Shortly after the uncle left, four men appeared at the door, and introducing themselves, told the youth that his uncle had sent them to bring him to a house where he was, and he was to bring $100 and a shoe of sycee with him. (They must have had some previous knowledge of the financial resources of the house). The youth objected that he did not know them, but they over-ruled his difficulties, so that he brought out his uncle's treasure and accompanied the strangers. They led him by a round-about course till they came to a house, into which they entered, and he found a room comfortably arranged for gambling. Again his fears rose, when he found his uncle was not there; but again his suspicions were lulled to rest, and he was induced to take part in a game at dice-throwing. Speedily luck turned against him, and before long they declared that he had lost the entire amount of the $100 and the shoe of sycee, which they incontinently appropriated and decamped. The hapless youth had sense enough left to complain to the Police, who were not long in capturing two of the band, on the person of one of whom was found $45, while in their possession was a box containing nearly 400 dice, a large portion of which were found to be loaded; while other pieces were at various stages of construction and of the loading process. All the necessary implements for this most respectable handicraft were found in the box; together with some packs of cards, counters, &c.,—a regular gambler's wallet. The rogues were remanded in the hope that the other two might turn up.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* sends a copy of a Chinese notice posted up in a yamen, in a neighbouring province. The document purports to inform people that a slab of stone was found in Honan, in a miraculous opening of the earth, where black rice was also found growing—an ominous sign—and that on this wonderful stone were engraven four verses which are transcribed. Five foreign nations, it is stated, will make war on China, and people ought to make preparations for resistance. The motive of the whole production, is plainly that of exciting the Chinese people against Foreigners, and the fact of the paper being placed in a yamen, and also on the wall of a temple, shows the official source of the placard. Our correspondent adds: "I don't know whether it is a very recent production, or whether it is a copy of an old one, but it must have been quite recently published, or re-published, in the present instance, and it is a sign of the times." The appearance of the placard in question in Shanghai was, we believe, noticed a few months ago.

News of the loss of the ship *Benares*, bound from Hongkong to San Francisco, arrived in Shanghai on the 25th ulto. It was received in the form of a letter addressed to H.B.M. Consul, Shanghai, and sent through the Loochoo Factory at Foochow. Unfortunately the form of its address led to its being sent on to Shanghai, while, had it been looked into at Foochow, opportunity would have been afforded for enquiring of those who brought it the circumstances under which they came by it, and more immediate assistance might have been rendered. The gunboat *Curlew* left on the 20th to render assistance.

NINGPO.

A Correspondent of the *Courier* writes:—

19th December, 1872.

Our community was startled on Tuesday, (17th instant), between 5 and 6 p.m., by dense smoke arising from the middle of the Settlement, when very soon it was discovered that the premises of Mr. A. F. Tyree were a mass of fire. The wind being strong, it burned furiously, and in less than three hours the whole of the large compound was reduced to debris.

Nothing was saved, as Mr. Tyree had just left by the steamer for Shanghai about an hour before the occurrence, and the flames spread so rapidly that the servants had not time to get anything done. The wall of the compound was high and well constructed, and most effectually prevented the fire from extending to adjoining Chinese houses, otherwise there might have been a fearful destruction of property. It is rumoured that suspicion of arson attaches to some Chinese, with whom Mr. Tyree had some difference before he left for Shanghai. It is also said that the premises were insured for only $3,000, whereas the property destroyed amounts to $18,000 or $20,000.

On the Sunday previous we had also a extensive fire in the Kong-tong Suburb, on the east end of the Old Bridge of Boats, one of the busiest parts of Ningpo, and consisting of large shops and warehouses.

Two men were burned to death, being unable to make their escape.

It would be well for Insurance Companies to employ a properly qualified inspector to protect their interests. No doubt, Fire Agents often take risks more for the sake of doing business and earning commissions than any real interest they have in protecting the Companies they represent, and I suppose it is more owing to good luck than good management, they have not suffered before now.

It was only lately we had an instance of the narrow escape the premises of Sassoon's had from fire, not to mention the risk of what took place a week ago in the premises lately occupied as a Police Station, and now converted into a Billiard and Card-playing Saloon.

Our Celestial rulers are about to fill up another of our Canals, which helps to drain the Settlement, and to pull down a bridge, which was built by private enterprise. Verily, the place is retrograding in every respect, and the foreign community are entirely sat upon. Indeed, what care can we expect to be taken of British interests, if it be true, as is whispered, that our excellent Consular Assistant, instead of receiving commendation for his very effective action in the Missionary troubles of Hangchow, has been subjected to a polite but distinct snubbing from Pekin; while the U. S. Consul, who took joint action with him, receives high commendation from the U. S. Minister.

HANKOW.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

We have had rather an exciting time here during the last few days. We have been made to feel that, however desirable a number of gunboats are in time of trouble, they are not so desirable in time of peace and quietness; especially when they happen to be of different nationalities, as is the case with us at present. There are in port now H. B. M.'s gunboat *Avon*, the U. S. gun vessel the *Monocacy*, and H. I. R. M. gunboat the *Morga*.

About 4.30 p.m. last Sunday afternoon, some of the Russian sailors attacked a man from the *Monocacy*, and kicked him brutally on the Bund, in the immediate vicinity of the Police Station. Then another of the *Monocacy's* crew, a quiet, inoffensive man, was set upon by one of the above Russian sailors. In the meantime, an English Missionary was passing, and turned to the latter party, asking "what is the matter?" The reply he got was a blow on the head from the Russian sailor, who, it seems, was not drunk. By this, the Missionary was thrown on the ground, and a second Russian sailor ran up and severely kicked him several times; fortunately the injuries inflicted are not likely to be serious. The *Monocacy* sailor was by this time out of danger.

Between eight and nine on Sunday evening, there was another row in the Chinese street, between some sailors and natives. The consequence of this row was more serious than the first. A native was killed. How, and by whom, it is as yet impossible to say. At one time, it was said that a Russian had killed the native; at another time, that a *Monocacy* man had done the deed; and to-day, that it was done by an Englishman. Enquiries are of course being made. The deceased was at first reported to have been stabbed with a knife about the eye somehow, but it seems, from examination of the wound, that it could not have been caused by a stab, but by contact with a stone, from falling probably. The man was also kicked. What the end of this will be we cannot tell. It is, however, to be hoped that the guilty party will be found.

Last night about 9 o'clock, two of the *Monocacy* men were going on board their ship, one of them at least being drunk, and when close by the ship's side the drunken one fell into the river. His comrade bravely and instantly jumped in after him, and helped to keep him from sinking until a boat was lowered and had come to their rescue. This necessarily took some time, nevertheless both were saved and taken on board, apparently uninjured. Some time between that and midnight, I think, the drunken man, who fell in the water, and who was the carpenter of the ship, broke a blood vessel, and before three o'clock this morning he died. Can any one think and talk softly and smoothly of the evils of drink, to our brave sailors, when such instances as the above are far from being uncommon? I pity the man who can.

The Russian sailors who attacked the *Monocacy's* man and the Missionary, were tried to-day on board their ship by court-martial. The result I shall communicate to you by next steamer.

December 17th, 1872.

By the last steamer I sent you an account of some drunken rows and their sad consequences, which took place here last Sunday. The Russian sailors who assaulted the English Missionary have been sentenced to receive most severe punishments. The one who first struck the Missionary to the ground, (who by the way was a petty officer), has been degraded to the rank of a second class sailor, has to serve another ten years, in addition to the year which remains of his present term of service, before going home, and is *for ever* debarred from all chances of promotion. The sailor who kicked the Missionary on the ground, was sentenced to receive one hundred and fifty lashes, which, I believe, were inflicted on the man this morning. The Missionary gentleman tried to get these dreadful sentences modified, but in vain. He was told they were in accordance with the law, and the law could not be set aside. Nothing is known yet as to who occasioned the death of the Chinaman.

December 19th.

TUNGCHOW.

(*Courier, December 26th.*)

A few days since the son of Mrs. S. J. Holmes (widow of Rev. J. L. Holmes, who was killed by the rebels near Chefoo) was riding along the street, on a donkey, with a Chinese boy of about sixteen as a donkey boy, when some one in a shop door called out at him in a very insulting way, "Little Devil, eh?" The Chinese boy stopped and asked, as the Chinese generally do when they are assailed with abusive language, "Whom are you reviling?" Two men at once ran out from the shop, saying, "You rely on foreign power, do you?" One of them at once seized the Chinese boy and began to beat him. Young Holmes, though but a child of ten years old, at once slid off his donkey and seized the man's clothes, trying to pull him off the boy. The man turned and gave him a blow on the head, which stretched him on the ground, then other parties interfered and the boys were rescued and allowed to go on their way. Of the parties guilty of this outrage on a child, one is a man with a degree, and the other is a petty military officer, who holds at present the office of chief accountant to the incumbent Che Hsien. Mrs. Holmes will apply to the Consul for the punishment of the offenders; whether her appeal will be of any avail remains to be seen. The efforts which have heretofore been made for the redress of wrongs and insults at Tungchow do not lead us to hope for much. All the residents at Tungchow are interested in the matter. It is not long since two of our ladies were openly assailed with such abuse when on the street. When resented, the abuse was not, however, followed with blows as in this case. If the present case is firmly dealt with it will, doubtless, put a stop in a great degree to the foul language of reviling we have always been compelled to submit to, when we go on the street. The guilty parties in this case are boasting round the streets of what they have done, and boasting that Mrs. Holmes would not bear the affront in silence, they are bold enough to dare her to do her utmost, trusting no doubt to their influence with the officials and remembering the futility of such efforts in the past. It is not many months since a less insult with more provocation from the insulted party, made no small ado in Peking, and brought condign punishment on the offender. It remains to be seen what difference there is in being in Peking and in being somewhere else, and in being the British Minister and being somebody else. The Imperial edict issued on the occasion of the insult offered to Mr. Wade is explicit, and if it be worth anything ought to secure redress in such a case as this. It should be noted that it has never been posted in Tungchow, and although notice of the fact has been sent to the American Minister at Peking, he has not secured the posting of it. It is known that such an edict is here in the Magistrate's office, but he has suppressed it instead of publishing it.

YOKOHAMA.

(*Japan Mail, 21st December.*)

There is a very uneasy feeling abroad, both among foreigners and natives, consequent upon the multiplicity of edicts recently issued by the Government for the regulation of minor matters, which should be left to the sense and discretion of the people. Great discontent with these edicts has been excited among the Japanese, and foreigners regard with anxiety, if not with dismay, the acts of a Government which, in its anxiety to advance the cause of progress in the nation, is pursuing a course calculated to make the people detest the very name of progress. We have referred to the matter more fully elsewhere.

Within the past week or two the Japanese Government have—if we may credit the *Gazette*, itself doubtless inspired by the *Nishin Shinjishi*—issued notifications directing a number of alterations in the domestic habits of its subjects. Notwithstanding that this interference with the private affairs of the people is a somewhat strange feature to foreigners, there is little question that the orders will meet with compliance, though it is not impossible much inconvenience and some loss may be the result.

The alteration in the Japanese calendar, by which the native new year is advanced from 9th February to the 1st January, and the entire assimilation of the Japanese year to that of the foreigner, is one which must naturally commend itself to foreign residents as a most wise and satisfactory change. To Japanese merchants, however, who pay off all outstanding claims on the first day of the new year, this hastening of the settling day may be anything but agreeable. Whether or not it will produce any actual loss, it is not possible yet to determine; but it would have been more satisfactory had the Government given longer notice of the intended change.

Consequent upon this alteration it has been ordered that the holidays of the Japanese as now arranged shall be abolished, the foreign Sunday being adopted instead, and in conjunction with this it has been notified that native workmen shall labour six days in the week, rain or shine, the old custom of not working on rainy days being abolished.

We also learn that the female hair dressers are to be abolished as a class, every women in future being expected to do her own hair. In addition, the soft mats with which all native houses are flooded are to be banished from Japanese houses, the alleged reason being that they are productive of laziness.

The order enjoining all natives to dress their hair in foreign fashion has been received with some dissatisfaction both in Kobe and Osaka and in Nagasaki, though at the same time the order is being very generally complied with.

The Russian frigate *Svetlana* and the *Vitias* arrived at Hakodate on the 3rd December. The Grand Duke Alexis landed on the 5th, and was received by the Japanese authorities in a house fitted up expressly for him adjoining the Zoiningie Temple. The Consuls were all presented to him, and on the 7th, they and the Japanese Authorities were entertained by his Imperial Highness on board the *Svetlana*. On the 8th the two vessels left for Vladivostock. The Grand Duke made handsome presents to the Japanese Authorities for the poor of Hakodate as well as the Russian Mission, and made suitable acknowledgements to the Governor and all those brought into contact with him. To M. Olarovsky, the Russian Consul, he presented a ring bearing his monogram in brilliants.

On Thursday, H.M. the Mikado visited the exhibition of products and manufactures which are to be sent to the Vienna exhibition next year. He was received in state, and, after passing through the exhibition, retired to a private room, where a variety of photographs were shown to him. He then returned to the castle. Later in the day the Empress also visited the exhibition.

On Saturday, Dec. 14th, a most singular outrage was perpetrated by a French soldier, sentry at the French Legation. It appears that a gentleman, resident in Yokohama, was returning home late at night in a *jinrikisha*, his dog accompanying him and barking somewhat loudly. On passing the French Legation, a sentry stepped out and, with his musket, struck the dog a violent blow on his head and stunned him, the blood flowing out of his nose, eyes and mouth. The owner of the dog stopped the *jinrikisha*, and, on asking the sentry why he bit the dog, was answered in a most insolent and abusive manner, the sentry even going so far as to thrust his bayonet within an inch of his questioner's breast. The affair is extraordinary, and will be carefully enquired into. There seems to have been no warranty for the attack on the dog, and still less for that on his master.

On the morning of the 17th, a funeral service was held in the Roman Catholic Chapel for the repose of the soul of M. Daru. A detachment of the Infanterie de la Marine was on duty in the Church, and a large number of French Officers, both naval and military, were present. We noticed the English, Italian, French and American Ministers, the Vice-Governor of Kanagawa being also present in native-official costume.

On Sunday, Dec. 15th, at about 4 o'clock a.m., a fire broke out in a tea-firing shed on lot 144. The flames rapidly caught hold of a neighbouring godown containing oil and sugar. The fire engines were soon on the spot, but it was more than an hour before the fire was extinguished.

On the same day a fire broke out among some Japanese houses near Kanagawa station. The flames were not extinguished for some hours.

The *Japan Herald* has the following news:—Hanabusa, the Japanese Envoy to Corea, has arrived. He is reported as being astonished at the alleged failure of his mission, so pertinaciously insisted on by the *Gazette*. Hanabusa gives an unqualified contradiction to the assertion. As it was understood that there was a scarcity of rice in the Corea, he was instructed to offer, on the part of the Japanese Government, rice or provisions in any quantity, but found, so far from there being any famine, that rice was actually cheaper in the Corea than either at Yedo or Kobe. The educational movement in Japan progresses with increased fervour. It is reported that the Government has decided on establishing eight more colleges in different towns throughout the empire; the sites have already been chosen. Mr. Mori, the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, is expected by the next mail steamer from America. A large number of Government officials left in the S. S. *Thabor* for a tour through the Inland Sea, to inspect some of the lighthouses. A challenge from the Yedo Foot-ball Club has been accepted by the Royal Marine Battalion, and the match is shortly to be played. The rumours of a reactionary movement in Japan, which have obtained more or less credence abroad, are wholly destitute of foundation. The country is peacefully progressing. The Japanese National Debt is estimated to amount in the aggregate to £17,000,000 sterling.

The *Japan Mail* contradicts, on the authority of the Comptroller of the currency, the rumour that the Government contemplate a new issue of notes. Those ordered from Frankfort are merely to replace the old ones, with a view to establishing uniformity in the paper currency.

A serious fire broke out on the 23rd ultimo, at the village of Homoko, destroying 42 houses, and rendering 324 persons, of whom 152 are women, houseless. A subscription has been set on foot among the foreign residents to aid the sufferers.

NAGASAKI.

(*Japan Mail.*)

According to the Nagasaki papers there has been quite an riot among the Takasima colliers, apparently in consequence of a divided authority between the Hizen officials and the Public Works Department.

The riot, as all such riots do, sprang from a very small beginning. Some half dozen coolies having imbibed too freely of *saki*, commenced quarrelling with the inmate of a neighbouring house. The latter retaliated both in the matter of blows and, we may suppose, in drinking, for two tubs of saki were broached and the riot became general. The foreigners present, Messrs. Potter, Dule, A. Glover and Wake, attempted to quell the disturbance, and succeeded in doing so for a short time; but the coolies, again rising, gutted and demolished the colliery buildings, and being already divided into two parties, attacked their opponents' houses. The foreigners again attempted to make peace, but were stoned by the natives; and the house in which they were was demolished.

Seeing that they could do no good, says the Nagasaki paper, and that remaining longer would be very dangerous, the Europeans returned to their houses and collected the officers, engineers and all the colliery servants, and made preparations in case the rioters should come over the hill and attack the houses on the side where the foreigners resided, threats of something of the kind having been hinted at by some of the coolies.

As the fighting and noise of smashing up houses could be distinctly heard during the night, every one remained on watch until daylight, hoping that the rioters would gradually quieten down. In this, however, they were mistaken; as the first news Mr. Potter received in the morning was that they had gutted and pulled down most of the Colliery buildings, also many of those belonging to the native contractor, and that they threatened to come over and do the same to the houses on the European side.

On hearing this Mr. Potter, after consulting with the Hizen Officials and Europeans, sent all their money and other valuables, together with Mrs. Wake and family, and the wives and children of native officials, to Nagasaki, and assembled all the colliery employés at Mr. Glover's bungalow, in order the better to protect themselves, should the rioters make a descent on them as threatened.

Being afraid that matters might become very much more serious, and European life be endangered should these rioters be allowed to go on drinking and to remain masters of the Island, after due consultation with the officials and his brother Europeans, Mr. Potter twice sent notice to the rioters to return quietly to their houses, telling them at the same time that if they did not, and still continued to prevent the engineers and others attending to their duties, that strong measures would be taken to force them to obedience.

The only answer returned from the rioters on the top of the hill was defiance and threats, whereupon Mr. Potter collected all the officers and colliery servants, and with Messrs. Hall, A. Glover and Wake, proceeded to capture the ringleaders and to enforce order.

On reaching the crest of the hill a determined stand was made, and stones hurled at Mr. Potter's party; but after a hand to hand fight, in which both Messrs. Potter and A. Glover were wounded by stones, the rioters took to their heels, pursued by the Japanese belonging to the colliery.

During the fight Mr. Potter was only saved from being run through the face with a bamboo spear by the prompt assistance afforded him by Mr. Araki Shonoski, one of the Japanese engineers, whose house had on the previous night been completely gutted.

The result thus fortunately proved in the favour of the foreigners, two of the ringleaders being killed and several of their followers severely wounded; but the suggestion that under other circumstances the rioters might have been victorious is by no means pleasant. The riot, indeed, seems to have been of a most serious nature, and as the Nagasaki authorities have taken up the matter most vigorously, anything of the kind may for the future be avoided. The mine itself was, in consequence of the stoppage of the work, flooded to a considerable depth; and though operations have been resumed, the estate has lost much by this untimely disturbance, a loss which, considering all the circumstances under which the mines are worked, is much to be regretted.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met on the 30th December at 2.30 p.m.

Present:—

H. E. the GOVERNOR.
The CHIEF-JUSTICE.
The Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
The Acting COLONIAL TREASURER.
Hon. H. J. BALL.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. H. LOWCOCK.
Hon. W. H. ALEXANDER.
Hon. J. WHITTALL.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY, under His Excellency's instructions, submitted to the Council a vote of $2,900, as a gratuity to Mr. Moorsom, namely, six months' salary, $2,400, and passage money, $500. Had the Financial Committee been informed at the time the money was expended, it would not have been necessary to come in this formal way to the Council to sanction it. It was difficult to refer to an officer who was not here, or to express any opinion on this vote. It was the wish of the Government

treat Mr. Moorsom on leaving with every liberality. He was entitled to four months' full pay, and as he had been at considerable expense in coming out here, it was thought that he could not be treated less liberally than by giving him six months' pay, and in addition to that the usual sum for passage money.

The GOVERNOR said he was quite ready to give any explanation that the Council wished to have. He thought the Colonial-Secretary had said all that was necessary, but if it was desired, he was ready to state fully the circumstances under which this grant was made.

The vote was then passed.

SHERIFF'S SALARY BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained that this bill was not yet reported by the committee, to whom it had been referred. They had one sitting, at which it had occurred to him that it would be desirable to avoid any complication of accounts between the Sheriff and the Treasury, and to provide some security for the fees received by the officer. The suggestion of the Secretary of State with reference to the fees received by the Emigration Officer, namely, that they should be represented by stamps, had therefore recommended itself, and he had endeavoured to carry out that idea in the Ordinance, which was thus a good deal lengthened. It would be necessary for the Committee to meet once more before submitting the Ordinance to the Council.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The GOVERNOR moved the second reading of the Ordinance to make better provision for the protection of women and girls.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had just received his instructions with reference to this Ordinance, and had not had time to draft it in accordance with His Excellency's views.

His EXCELLENCY then proposed to defer this bill to the next meeting, when it could be considered in connection with another on a kindred subject.

SPIRIT LICENCES, &C.

The GOVERNOR next moved the second reading of the bill to amend the law with regard to licences for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors.

The first Section of this bill declares that Section 27, of Ordinance 11 of 1844, is to apply only to the sale of Chinese ardent spirits by Chinese to Chinese. The statement of objects and reasons given by Mr. Hayllar (the bill having been drawn by him) asserts that this amendment is merely declaratory of the practice which has always been in force.

Mr. MAY said that was the fact, and moreover, it recovered a difficulty in reading Section 33 of the old Ordinance. There the Chinese were forbidden to sell any quantity of spirits at all, and this appeared to clash with section 27 under which they could have licences from the Colonial-Secretary to sell Chinese spirits.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that Section 33 only dealt with the evidence, and was not prohibitory.

The GOVERNOR said this Ordinance would not have been introduced except for the anomalous state of the law. Although the Chinese had been selling liquors before, it turned out that it was illegal.

Mr. MAY said the new Ordinance would place the Chinese dealer in the same position as the foreign storekeeper. He might sell foreign liquors wholesale, but only Chinese liquors by retail.

Some discussion then took place between the Attorney-General and Mr. May on the position of the Chinese retailer under the two Ordinances.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was finally of opinion that the new Ordinance should be made much clearer and that there should be a substantive clause to settle the law as to the Chinese.

The Council then passed to clause 3.

Mr. MAY said the Justices had the power to grant a licence to hotel-keepers and certain other specified classes to sell liquors without keeping a bar, but an application was recently made by the keeper of a billiard table, and it was found that this licence could not be granted to him. The section therefore met that difficulty.

On the clause prohibiting the sale of liquors to children apparently under 14 years of age, there was some discussion as to whether the limit should be 14 or 16, the latter figure being employed in the Imperial Act, from which these clauses are taken. The Council decided to adopt the higher limit.

One of the Sections provides penalties of $2, $5, and $10 for the offence of drunkenness in any highway, the higher penalties being applicable to repetitions of the offence.

Mr. MAY said it was very doubtful whether without this section drunkenness without disorderly conduct was a punishable offence at all.

Upon this point there was a great deal of desultory conversation all round the table at the same time. In the midst of the rather confused discussion some one suggested that the matter ought to be clearer, and at length the Attorney-General, having consulted the hon. and learned members on either side of him, said he thought it would be desirable to repeal the old Ordinance and pass a new one embodying the whole. They were now patching up the old enactments with modern legislation, and it would be wiser to have a clean sweep at once.

His EXCELLENCY said that under these circumstances he would, with the Council's permission withdraw the present Ordinance.

Mr. MAY wished to observe that Mr. Hayllar, in considering the legislation on this subject, merely wished to add to the old Ordinance what exists at the present time at home, without adding more than necessary to the labours of the Council or the length of the Ordinance. Mr. Hayllar considered, and it was also his own opinion, that scarcely anything was wanting in the old provisions for granting the licences, &c., and that it was only necessary to add the improvements recently made in England. Mr. Hayllar had taken great pains to ascertain and embody the various enactments on the subject. At the same time, he should be the first to agree to a consolidation of the whole in one Ordinance.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he quite agreed that the new clauses were very good, only the old Ordinance, 11 of 1844, was verbose and clumsy. They were very thankful to Mr. Hayllar for the labour he had bestowed on the bill. All the new clauses would appear in the new Ordinance, but it would be necessary to make the old ones clearer.

LIGHTHOUSES FOR VICTORIA HARBOUR.

Mr. WHITTALL gave notice of his intention to bring forward the question of the necessity for the erection of two or more lighthouses at the entrances east and west of Victoria Harbour.

The Council then adjourned to next Monday, at 2.30 p.m.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment at 2.30 p.m. on the 6th instant.

LIGHTHOUSES FOR VICTORIA HARBOUR.

The Hon. Mr. WHITTALL rose to speak upon the question of which he had given notice with reference to the necessity of constructing two or more lighthouses at the eastern and western entrances of Victoria Harbour. He said the necessity which existed for these lighthouses was so generally understood, that he need not take up the time of the Council in speaking of it. He was only surprised, when he saw the progress that had been made in Japan in this matter, and by the Chinese Government in lighting the coast to our very doors,—when he saw what had been done at Macao, an insignificant Colony in respect of trade compared with this, that there had been so long a delay in joining the march of progress, and following the good example set us in doing that which should have been initiated by this Colony. (Hear, hear.) The scheme which he had in view was as simple as A B C, the expense would not alarm the most rigid economist, and of difficulties there were none in the way. He had suggested one lighthouse at the eastern and one at the western entrance. He should like to add a third, but that would come more within the province of the Chinese, as it was at the Asses' Ears, and he would therefore leave it for the present. The other two were both from three to four miles from the island. He did not suggest them as the only points, but mentioned them as being Chinese territory, and he wished to add that there would be no difficulty on that head if permission were asked of the Chinese authorities. At the same time, there were many points on the island itself which would perhaps do equally well. As to the cost, he estimated it at $25,000, and he was quite sure that would frighten no one. He had made careful enquiry on the subject, and he found that a lantern like the one at Chapel Island or at Gutzlaff would cost £800, and could be seen for twenty miles. Such a lantern would lay down here for £1000. The islands or rocks indicated would provide the foundation, the only thing necessary would be a small tower, say $4,500 to $5,000 for the lantern, and $8,500 for the tower and houses of the keepers. As to the cost of maintenance, he understood that it was about Tls. 200 a month at Chapel Island, but here there was no difficulty of communication, and he thought men might be found to undertake it cheaper. Still putting down $100 a month for one light-keeper and $50 for another, with three coolies at $10, that would leave on the above estimate $60 a month for oil, which he believed would be ample. As to the ways and means for the erection of the lighthouses, he had no hesitation in asking that they should come out of the Special Fund. That was a fund collected from the Chinese, and could not be better expended than for their benefit, and he should show presently that it would be for their benefit without any cost to them. It would also be for the benefit of the world at large, as there was hardly a nation whose flag was not represented in those waters. As to the means of defraying the monthly expenses, he found from the statistics of last year that 84,550 ships entered the harbour with an aggregate tonnage of 8,360,632 tons. As he should propose to levy no rate on the junks, that would leave 8,049 square-rigged ships and steamers, with a tonnage of 1,700,455. Deducting from this 111,741 tons, representing two daily steamers between this and Canton and Macao, which travel by daylight, and therefore should be exempted, they would have a total of 1,588,714 tons, which at half a cent per ton, or 50 cents per 100 tons, would give $7,940, while the amount he had estimated as required was only $6,000. It might be said that this levying of dues would interfere with the notion of this being a free port. He thought the objection rather an antediluvian one, and if insisted on, when every one interested begged for the improvement, they might well say, "Save me from my friends." In Singapore, which was also a free port, there was a charge of 3 cents on entering and 3 cents on leaving for lighting purposes. He did not say that this was the only way in which the thing could be carried out; perhaps some members could suggest better means—but some energetic steps should be taken to wipe away the stain which existed on a Colony which refused to support one of the first elements of prosperity. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. RYRIE, in seconding the proposal of the hon. member, said that the subject had occupied his attention for some time past. As long ago as 1871 he had communicated with Mr. Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, who was then engaged in lighting other ports on the Coast, and had suggested that something should be done by the Canton authorities outside the limits of the Harbour. The French treaty provided, and every nation under the most favoured nation clause had a right to demand it, that the tonnage dues should be expended in improving and lighting the entrances to the harbours. So far very little had been done in this respect by the Canton authorities. Mr Hart's reply was that he should like to see the Colony moving in the matter first, and then perhaps the Chinese would assist. He had also had a conversation with Sir Brooke Robertson, whose ideas were very similar. He did not say how the Chinese would assist, but perhaps it would be by giving the sites. But in some way they ought to assist us, as Hongkong was one of the approaches of Canton.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he thought the Canton authorities indebted to the hon. member who had brought this question before the Council. The idea had been contemplated by the Imperial Legislature, and the only question was as to the necessity of the scheme proposed. After what they had heard from the non-official members, there could no longer be any question on that head. It was a subject peculiarly within the province of the non-official members, because without them the Government would not have known of the existence of the necessity. He had only risen to say a word on the part of the subject that came within his own province. Any legal difficulty that might have existed was removed by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1855, the first eight sections of which gave power to build lighthouses at or near any of the Colonies, and to levy dues for carrying out such a project.

His EXCELLENCY said it might save some debating if he stated his views at once. He rejoiced that the question had been brought forward by the hon. member, because it was to the important section of the community which he so ably represented that they must look to erect and maintain the lighthouses. It was quite clear that the matter had been well considered and ventilated. In 1867, Sir R. MacDonnell had called on Commodore Jones, and especially on Mr. Reed, to report on the matter, and Mr. Reed's report, which he would lay on the table, advocated three lighthouses. The papers were referred by Sir Richard to Mr. Thomsett, the Harbourmaster, and a very competent authority. He considered that only two lighthouses were necessary. The great difficulty was the one which had prevented him (Sir A. Kennedy) from bringing the matter forward till the non-official members themselves moved in it. That difficulty was the question of ways and means. That question was still a difficult one, for with regard to the Special Fund, he had better say at once he was perfectly certain that the Secretary of State would not allow it to be expended on this object. The money was derived from the vice of the Chinese here, and should be applied locally for their benefit. How then was the thing to be done? He thought this and similar expenses should not and could not be met from the current revenue of the Colony, and it was not equitable they should be. If so, the taxation must be increased, and he did not see why the ratepayers of the present day should pay for permanent works which would be for the benefit of residents many years hence. (Hear, hear.) There would be no difficulty in getting a loan. Plenty of money could always be got in Colonies not half so well circumstanced as this. He would recommend a loan, and a Sinking Fund to meet it, so as to distribute the expense over the shoulders of those who ought to bear it. He might mention that when Sir R. MacDonnell referred the matter to Mr. Thomsett, he asked for information as to the number of wrecks within the previous ten years. Mr. Thomsett's report stated that there were only three, those of the *Raleigh*, the *Assistance*, and the *Fearnought*, the latter having gone to sea in a thick fog and naturally come to grief. All three wrecks took place in daylight, so that the absence of lights was really not quite so bad as it was represented to be. Mr. Thomsett further stated that the approaches to the harbour were singularly free from hidden dangers, that the islands were well defined and for the most part steep to, and that only ordinary caution was necessary in navigating the adjacent waters. It would appear that these lighthouses would also be of great advantage to ships visiting Canton and Macao, and a difficulty was apprehended in levying dues upon them. However, the hon. member's statistics seemed to show that a very trifling impost would suffice to meet the whole matter. His only fear had been that as this was a free port, the levying of dues would be objected to, as putting in the thin end of the wedge. However, the gentlemen present were quite able to look out for themselves, and prevent the wedge from being driven in any farther than they wished. The community might count on the hearty support of the Government in this matter.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL mentioned that all the money necessary could be obtained in England at three per cent., under the Merchant Shipping Act. There was a fund for that purpose.

Mr. WHITTALL said he had mentioned the Special Fund because he did not see what it was intended to do with it. He had left out the junks in estimating the rate to be levied, and that would be an immense advantage to the Chinese.

Mr. RYRIE thought a grant from the Special Fund might be made on the same principle as to the Chinese Hospital.

Mr. LOWCOCK proposed as the Council saw the necessity of the measure, that some immediate steps be taken to carry it out. He thought a loan was the very best means, and he suggested that a Commission be appointed to carry out the scheme, or to arrive at a conclusion as to how it was to be carried out.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE suggested that it would be better that the Attorney-General should frame an Ordinance embodying the provisions necessary to carry it out. There could be inserted all details as to the limit of expense, the means of defraying it, &c.

This suggestion being accepted by the Council, Mr. Whittall proposed, and Mr. Ryrie seconded, the following resolution: "That a necessity exists for the erection of two or more lighthouses at the eastern and western entrances of Victoria Harbour." This was carried unanimously.

SHERIFF'S ORDINANCE.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE brought up the report of the Special Committee in the shape of a new Ordinance drafted in accordance with the Committee's views. He did not wish his position to compromise his own peculiar views on the subject. The Ordinance had been prepared with great care, and he believed carried out the view of the Council. The Attorney-General would be able to explain the details, as he had drafted the Ordinance.

The Council then went into Committee on the Ordinance, and made some technical amendments, and it was agreed to adjourn the final passage of the bill until it had been published in its new form in the *Gazette*.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS, &C.

His EXCELLENCY proposed the first reading of an Ordinance for the better protection of women and female children, and for the prevention of certain abuses connected with Chinese Emigration. The Ordinance previously introduced had been so materially altered that it was thought advisable to bring this in as a separate Ordinance.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the subject of the Ordinance had been suggested by His Excellency. It was intended to suppress the sale of women and children for the purposes of prostitution, and the practice of decoying people away by misrepresentations, or their forcible detention, for the purpose of emigration from this or other ports. The Hon. Mr. Bell had drawn some of the clauses, and this Ordinance was an amalgamation of all the views on the subject. The two classes of offences considered were made punishable alike with two years' imprisonment with hard labour. They could be tried summarily before two magistrates, who could at any stage commit prisoners for trial at the Supreme Court. If they had already offended under any of the sections, the Supreme Court could order them to be flogged, but as flogging was a subject which was very carefully dealt with, a suspending clause was introduced.

MINIMUM PUNISHMENTS.

An Ordinance to abolish minimum punishments in summary convictions before a magistrate was then read a first time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained that there were many Ordinances passed when measures of great severity were necessary, under which the magistrate was not allowed to give less than a certain fine or imprisonment. Minimum punishments did not exist in cases of summary conviction at home. This Ordinance was intended to abolish them altogether, and leave the matter to the discretion of the magistrate.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE.

The Acting COLONIAL-SECRETARY asked for a vote of $960 to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates, for the additional salary of the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, in lieu of the fees formerly received by him. The salary was formerly £300, and it had lately been supplemented by fees for inquests and *post mortem* examinations. The Council had already expressed an opinion against supplementing salaries in this way. The calculation was that a salary of £500 would meet the matter, although the fees were in excess of the additional £200. During the correspondence on this subject, Dr. Young had resigned, but the Secretary of State had approved of the new arrangement. The Secretary of State proposed offering £450 to a new officer to be appointed from home, which was to increase to £500. The present temporary officer was entitled to the full salary of £500.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

CANTON SOCIAL EVENINGS.

On Thursday evening, the 19th December, the Rev. John Preston read a paper in the library of the Club, entitled the "Secret Societies of China compared with similar institutions in Western lands, mediæval and modern."

Mr. Preston commenced by saying that the maxim of union being strength is rife among the most civilized as well as the most barbarous nations, and also among such races as occupy the border land between the two extremes, and that while bloodshed, anarchy, and rebellion have in some instances been the results of men combining in associations of mutual aid, yet these associations on the other hand have often tended to advance science and art, and have done great good as well as some harm in political matters. In no nation more than China is it the habit of the people to combine together to effect a common object, but he intended to confine his attention to the secret societies properly so called, viz., those which had the sole ostensible object of overthrowing the reigning dynasty. The following are the names of some of these societies:—"The Red Beards," "The White Jackets," "The Short Swords," "The White Water-lily" (better known as Nien-fei), "The Society of Glory and Splendour," "The Sea and Land," "The Queen of Heaven's Family," "The Brotherhood of Heaven and Earth," "The Sons of Toil," "The Red Bright," "The Silent Void," "The Incense Offering," "The Wonderful Association," "The Triads," and the "Ko-lao-hui," the meaning of the last not being quite certain. In Western lands, there were in the middle ages the well-known body of fanatics known to the Crusaders by the names of the Assassins, one of whom stabbed our Edward the First; the Knights Templar, who founded as a religious body to protect pilgrims, ultimately got corrupted into a mere secret society for the qualification of criminal instincts; and the Holy Velime, whose doings are described in Sir Walter Scott's Anne of Geierstein. In modern times we have the "Illuminati," the "Philadelphi," the "League of Virtue," the "Carbonari," the "Republic Brother Protectors" the "Black Pins," the "Ultra Carbonari," "The Society of the Families of Paris," "The Society of Young Germany," "Communistes," "Fenians," "Ribbonmen," "Chartists," "Whiteboys," &c. Mr. Preston considered that if enquiry were made as to the cause of these various secret societies, especially of modern time, we should find that political disqualifications have been the principal incentives, and hence secret societies will always be found to abound, or be few, in countries in the inverse ratio in which political liberty and equality exist. Mr. Preston there proceeded to give in a slight sketch of the various mediæval secret societies, which we are compelled reluctantly to pass over in order to advert to Mr. Preston's remarks on secret societies of China, the principle of some of which he said to be as follows: "Whereas on account of humanity, justice, propriety, wisdom, fidelity, benignity, gentlemen respect politeness and condescension, on account of whatever is low and whatever is great in heaven and earth, we combine everywhere to recall the Ming and exterminate the barbarians, to cut off the Tsing (Manchu dynasty), and await the right period; our purpose will never alter, and our faithful and patriotic spirit will diffuse pleasure among the whole. . . . There must be a determination to restore the Ming—in restoring the Ming dynasty the whole country will revert to the great brotherhood." The above principles of one the Chinese secret societies explains portions of the life Hung-tsiu-chuen, the Taiping leader; he too began with the principle of restoring the Ming, but afterwards abandoned the idea as impracticable. Mr. Preston gave us a long account of the initiation of a new member into a secret society of Chinese at Penang, and also translations of the oaths administered by the Triads in Chinese. As previously he had given the rites of initiation into the Holy Velime and the Carbonari, we were able to judge of the essential similarities and discrepancies between European and Asiatic rites of initiation. The European are solemn, and the oaths vague. The Chinese on the contrary have 36 articles of oaths, and enter into such details as to be almost ludicrous. As the lecturer observed, "the various articles of the oath form a curious comment on the moral character of the Chinese. Whoever drew them up knew well what kind of material he had in hand when dealing with his countrymen. Thus we see guards set against oppression; appropriation of another's property; against devising of schemes to injure another and benefit self; the compelling credit or loans; robbery; extortion from the prosperous; leading the unwary into a gambling house in order to cheat him; avenging private animosities under pretence of public wrong, and against deceit and fraud generally. The Triad Society have a watchword for members to recognize each other by, a Triad grip of the hand, and a peculiar slang of their own; thus, instead of saying eating rice, they say stirring the sand—to kill a perjured brother is called washing the body, &c. Mr. Preston considered the numerous secret societies in China to be caused by misgovernment, but at the same time thinks it impossible to blame the mandarins for this. The mandarins of to-day were the people of yesterday, and if fidelity and probity had been dear to them yesterday, they would not hold them so cheaply to-day. A man cannot doff his character as he doffs his jacket, hence the nation must be regenerated before the government can be ameliorated, but this regeneration must come from without, for surely if maxims and proverbs the best in the world not the product of Divine inspiration could have kept the people right, or reclaimed them when they went wrong, China would have been perfected long ago; and in this work all may unite. Commerce and science, philosophy and art, may contribute their quota, and to all lovers of their species the condition of the people appeals trumpet-tongued from every quarter, "Do something, do it."

MEETING OF CONSULS AT SHANGHAI.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

A meeting of Consuls was held at the Italian Consulate-General, on the 23rd December, 1872.

Present, the Consular Representatives of Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Spain, and the United States.

On the resignation by Mr. Vignali of the position of Senior Consul, it was unanimously determined, that the Chairmanship of the Consular Body should be annually elective, and Mr. Medhurst was elected Chairman for 1873.

A letter (A) from the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the proposed introduction of a protective clause in the bonds given on the export of rice, copper cash, &c., was considered, and it was determined that the matter should be referred to the Ministers at Pekin.

It was determined that an expression of the sense of the Consular Body of the services of M. Vignali should be recorded.

(Signed) E. H. SLAGHEK,
K. HIMLY,
J. J. EMPERANZA,
L. VIGNALI,
SCHLICK,
J. K. REDING,
O. B. BRADFORD,
W. H. MEDHURST.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Shanghai, Dec. 18th, 1872.

Sir,—I have the honour to request that the Consular Body will make such representations as may be deemed expedient to the Ministers of Treaty Powers, with reference to the subject to which I now beg to ask their attention; for although it is a matter of detail connected with the Customs Regulations, it appears of sufficient importance to warrant an appeal to their Excellencies, in the absence of authority on the part of the Customs officials to deal with the question on the spot.

I allude to the wording of the Bonds signed by the shippers of certain articles sent from one Treaty Port to another. Specimens of the Forms of Bonds are enclosed.

The absence of a clause such as is usual in documents containing obligations contingent upon the safe prosecution of a voyage at sea, renders the signers of the Bonds legally liable for the amount of the penalty in the event of shipwreck or other unavoidable calamity which prevents the Cargo being landed at the port of destination, and they are thus placed in the position of suffering not only the loss of Cargo, but of being liable in addition to pay its full value to the Chinese Government.

From the copy of correspondence which has recently passed between a member of the Chamber and the Commissioner of Customs at this port, it will be seen that the Superintendent of Customs deems it out of his power to make any alteration in the wording of the Bonds, as no reference is made to exceptions in Rule 5 of the Trade Regulations.

In cases of shipwreck, hitherto, the Bonds appear to have been cancelled, but circumstances might occur in which, after a maritime disaster, the cargo having been salved, a portion or the whole of it might be carried unavoidably to Hongkong or some other foreign port, and be there sold. In such a case, should the Chinese Customs seek to enforce satisfaction of the Bond, the surety might be held liable to the fulfilment of an obligation which it was manifestly not his intention to undertake.

The clause which is required would be similar to that inserted in Bills of Lading, and might be worded as follows:—

"The Act of God, enemies, pirates, robbers by land or sea, restraint of princes, rulers or people, loss or damage from machinery, boilers or steam, or from explosion, heat or fire on board in hulk or craft or on shore, jettison, barratry, any act, neglect, or default whatever of pilots, master, or crew in the management or navigation of the ship, and all and every the dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, canals, and of navigation, of whatever nature or kind are excepted."

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. B. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

M. LE CHEVALIER VIGNALI,
Senior Consul, Shanghai.

(*Enclosure.*)

No.

Know all Men by these Presents, That held and firmly bound unto the Emperor of China in the sum of Taels of good and lawful Haikwan Sycee Silver, to be paid to the said Emperor of China, his heirs, and Successors: To which payment, well and truly to be made, bind for and in the whole, Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and every of them firmly by these Presents. Sealed with Seal. Dated at Shanghai this day of the year of the reign of the Emperor Tung Chee being the day of A. D. One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy.

Whereas the above-bounden that is to say which report for despatch to the port of

Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the said shall duly return, within months from the day of the date hereof, the Certificate issued by the Customs at the Port of Shanghai, with an acknowledgement thereof of the arrival of the and discharge of Cargo specified, sealed by the Customs at the Port of , then this obligation to be void; else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered } in the presence of }

Special Junk Pass, No.
Certificate of Cargo, No.

(*Enclosure.*)

No.

Know all Men by these Presents, that We, Messieurs and Company, of Shanghai, Merchants, are held and firmly bound unto the Emperor of China in the sum of Taels of good and lawful Haikwan Sycee Silver, to be paid to the said Emperor of China, his Heirs, and Successors: To which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves for and in the whole, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and every of them, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our Seal. Dated this day of the month of the year of the reign of the Emperor being the day of A.D. One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy

Whereas the above bounden have shipped on board the the following Goods that is to say:

Bags of Copper Cash, weighing Piculs which report for despatch to the port of

Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the said Messieurs and Company shall duly return within Six months from the day of the date hereof, the Certificate issued by the Customs at the port of Shanghai, with an acknowledgement thereon of the arrival of the said and discharge of cargo specified, sealed by the Customs at the port of , then this obligation to be void; else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered } in the presence of }

(*Enclosure.*)

Thomas Dick, Esq.
Commissioner of Customs.

Sir,—In signing to-day the bond for the due landing at Swatow of the Rice and Wheat per British barque *B. H. Jones*, our attention has been called to the defective form of this bond, inasmuch as in it no exception is made in favor of any circumstances of "force majeure" such as of shipwreck, or forcible detention by an enemy, by which the landing of the Cargo might be prevented, entirely beyond the control, or beyond the good faith of the subscriber to the bond. We refer to such exceptions as are in every Bill of Lading under the words "The act of God, enemies, pirates, restraint of rulers, princes or people, and all and every the dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation of whatever nature or kind excepted."

We are quite aware that the form of Bond in question has been in use for many years, nor do we mean in any way to call in question the good faith of H.C.M.'s Customs, being aware that the Customs have in all cases made due allowance for circumstances, when proved, of the nature of these above pointed out. Still, as business men, we are bound to examine the exact meaning of all documents which we sign, and the strict legal intent of the bond as it at present stands, is that we are liable in the Bond, if the grain be not landed at the port named, without any regard to circumstances that may forcibly prevent the completion of the contract on our part.

Begging your kind consideration of this matter,

We remain, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) GILMAN & CO.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
SHANGHAI, 30th July, 1872.

Gentlemen,—I have communicated the substance of your letter of the 24th, regarding the form of bond for the carriage of rice, to the Superintendent of Customs, by whom I am directed to reply that, as rule 5 of the Regulations appended to the Tariff makes no reference to contingencies such as you mention, it is not open to him to comply with your request to introduce into the bond words not contained in the rule.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) T. DICK,
Commissioner of Customs.

Messrs. GILMAN & CO.

UNION STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the U. S. N. Co. was held at the offices of the Company on the 22nd inst. President: Messrs. R. Francis, in the chair, A. A. Hayes, Samuel Brown, and J. M. Ringer, directors, and R. W. Little, J. B. Tootal, J. P. Bisset, S. Daly, W. Mitchell, A. Warrick, J. Macqueen, J. M. Taylor, R. Mackenzie, J. M. Canny, Will Tod, R. E. Wainewright, A. Thorburn, O. Brand, L. H. Stoddard, Chun-wa-chong, A-chong, Tuk-cheh, Chin-chaw, Kwan-wei-loong, and Yuen-tang, representing 1437 shares.

The Chairman having read the advertisement of meeting, proposed, seconded by Mr. Tootal—

"That the report be taken as read."

The Chairman then said he had very few remarks to make on this occasion, for the Report itself gave the shareholders all the information that was necessary. The first resolution to be put before the meeting would be as to the passing of the Report and Accounts.

Mr. Brown begged to propose, Mr. Stoddard seconding—

"That the Report as now presented be adopted, and the Accounts be passed, and that the action of the Directors as therein detailed be approved and confirmed."

Mr. Tod would like to ask, before the resolution was passed, why the loss upon the *Rona* was represented as an asset. He found the difference between the actual loss and the amount insured for so represented.

The Chairman.—It cannot be said to be a loss till the present legal proceedings are terminated.

Mr. Tod.—At present it is a loss.

The Chairman.—It is so, and it may ultimately become so absolutely, but pending the result we prefer to leave it open.

Mr. Tod would like further to ask whether there was any use in keeping open the debt of Messrs Glover, Dow & Co.

The Chairman said here again they were unable to decide how far that might be a loss, and as the present was a half-yearly meeting, the Directors wished to keep the matter open till the end of the financial year. He was glad to be able to state that, as he had just learnt, a dividend was expected very soon from the estate referred to.

Mr. Little observed that the balance stated on working account was Tls. 60,256.76; was there likely to be any return to contributors from this?

The Chairman said there would be.

Mr. Little asked how much it was likely to amount to.

The Chairman.—Five or six thousand taels at the outside. In order to pay a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. it had been found necessary to fall back upon the balance of the previous half-year, as they would see from the accounts. In answer to a former question regarding the apparent loss on the *Rona*, he might state that she was insured for much less than her actual value, and the claim against the *Ava* was for the full and not the insured value, and consequently if that claim should succeed on appeal there would be a balance recovered to meet the difference.

Mr. Tootal observed that arrangements had been made for the sale of the Company's steamers and other properties. Was there any intention to disclose now the nature of the transfer and the amount paid to the Company, or did the Directors propose to wait till the annual meeting.

The Chairman said there was no objection to give any shareholder information on the matter, if he called at the offices of the Agents.

Mr. Little.—But we are all shareholders here present.

The Chairman said that was a public meeting, and anything that took place there became the property of the public, which the directors did not think was in such a matter for the interest of the shareholders, but the directors were prepared to go into the fullest explanations with them privately.

Mr. Little.—May I ask if, in making up the assets, the properties have been taken at probable selling price or at a fancy valuation?

The Chairman.—We cannot say exactly, but I believe that the assets will come out pretty nearly on the valuation set down.

Mr. Tod.—Are we to understand from the Report that the sale of the Company's property is actually concluded? I do not know whether the Deed of Settlement gives the Directors such power or not.

The Chairman.—The Deed of Settlement gives the Directors power to sell any items of the Company's property, though not the Company itself, and the latter they had not done.

Mr. Tod asked if it was understood then the Company was to provide itself with new steamers.

The Chairman said they had sold the Company's steamers, and they could buy others if the shareholders desired that this should be done. It would be a question for the shareholders whether they had better do that or wind up the Company.

Mr. Hayes said he had perhaps calculated more carefully than most of the shareholders their present and prospective position. They had received from the new Company a proposition in the form of an offer, to be bargained upon, and in considering it they had two things to bear in mind—first, what was the actual market value of the Company's property, and second, how it would probably come out if anything affected that value. Any of the shareholders, had they been placed in the position of the Directors, and seen the future as it loomed before them, through the insight they possessed, would be was sure have been ready to consider a favourable offer, and the Directors were very much gratified at having obtained a certain sum for the assets of the Company. There were two elements of uncertainty still in the Report, one being the business of the Company to the end of the year, and the other the amount receivable from the *Ava*. That claim was open on the 30th September. Although, as it had turned out, it would have been better to have left the question alone, the Directors found themselves obliged, by advice of their counsel in Hongkong, to take action, because if they did not they would have had to face claims from uninsured shippers of cargo, passengers, &c. Their counsel had held the opinion that the worst that could happen was that both steamers would be found equally to blame, and if it turned out so, it meant a gain of $75,000 to the U.S.N. Co. The amount in the suit on behalf of the *Rona* was $175,000, and for *Ava*, $25,000, and if both had to pay, the *Rona* would receive $75,000. The Directors not only expected that they would gain their case, but they were obliged to take action to avoid responsibility. He did not know any person who had been of opinion that such a verdict would have been arrived at as was. On the 30th September the *Ava's* claim stood as a judgment against the *Rona*, but since it had been taxed, it had been reduced about one-half. The Directors had carefully calculated the value of the Company's property, and considered that the price it was sold for not only gave the full market value, but that, looking to the business of the year, it should bring the shares out at every present market rates. The alternative prospect perhaps the shareholders had not considered so fully as the Directors had done. The Company had never been adequate to its work, from the smallness of its fleet. It had been very successful last year because the *Glengyle* had been employed on the coast in a season of unparalleled prosperity; but, when they came to confine the boats to the river, with the bad season and competition for business to which they were exposed, the inadequacy of their resources was painfully apparent, even with the fixed tariff at which they had hitherto been running.

Mr. Tootal.—And if the Directors increase the fleet that fixed tariff finishes.

Mr. Little thought the shareholders were working in the dark in approving the sale of the Company's property without knowing the sum. If it were not a matter for the public, the shareholders might have been privately informed.

The Chairman offered to submit the desired information now, privately, to the shareholders.

Mr. Bisset enquired what arrangement was to be made with debenture-holders. If the steamers were to be sold, what security was offered for repayment of the bonds.

The Chairman believed the majority of the debenture-holders would be glad to receive their money back.

Mr. Bisset.—Suppose they decline to do that, they would have a claim for interest at 10 per cent. during the unexpired balance of the period of five years.

The Chairman remarked that they would be glad to take repayment, when the Company had disposed of the security.

Mr. Tod had also intended to bring up this question. If the security were parted with, he supposed the debenture-holers would have a claim against the purchase money.

The Chairman said it would be a matter of arrangement with the debenture-holders, and it was scarcely for the shareholders to interpose difficulties. The Company must simply make the best arrangement with the debenture-holders that they could. He put the resolution again, and declared it passed unanimously. He had now to propose—

"That a bonus of 5 per cent. be returned to contributors for the six months ending Sept. 30th, 1872."

Mr. Ringer seconded, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Ringer next proposed, Mr. Hayes seconding—

"That Mr. R. F. Eastlack be appointed auditor in the place of Mr. Pryer, resigned."

Passed unanimously.

Mr. Bisset said the sale of the steamers being virtually confirmed by the meeting, as he understood it was by the passing of the resolution on the Report, he supposed the next thing to be considered was, what was to be done with the Company in future. Was it to be carried on, or was it to be wound up?

The Chairman.—That is in the hands of the shareholders.

Mr. Bisset thought that in face of the strong opposition coming on the River, and the steamers having been sold to this opposition, the only thing remaining for the Company was to wind up, and he should therefore propose—

"That the Directors be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to wind up this Company as soon as possible after the 31st March proximo."

Mr. Ringer seconded.

Mr. Tod understood that payment for the Company's property was to be received in the end of March. He presumed that a large proportion would immediately be divided among the shareholders.

The Chairman said that of course depended on the carrying out of the resolution just proposed. If it were passed, the accounts would be closed as soon as possible.

In reply to a remark regarding the affair of the *Ava*,

Mr. Hayes said there was now nothing to be paid out on that account; there might be something to come in.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

The Chairman said, in reference to a remark made about the debentures, the Directors were assured that the majority of the debenture-holders would be glad to receive their money at the end of the present term of the Company, and a sufficient amount would be reserved to meet the claims of any who might not so accept. After that, there would be very little difficulty, under this resolution, in paying off the shareholders.

Mr. Canny would like to ask the meaning of a particular item in the accounts, 5,000 shares purchased by the Directors for the Company.

The Chairman said that when the insurance money of the *Rona* was received, the Directors were desirous of investing it to the best advantage, and they endeavoured to purchase debentures at par, and got as many as they could, but there being a considerable amount left, they invested in shares, as returning them more than could be got at their bankers.

Mr. Canny thought it was a very unusual circumstance for a Company to buy up its own stock.

The Chairman said they were bought in at par.

Mr. Tootal.—So that they show a surplus to the Company's benefit at present market rates.

Mr. Brown said it was not the intention of the Directors to deal in the stock so as to make out a profit. Insurance Companies at Home very frequently bought up their own stock.

The Chairman said the Directors would make a distribution of the capital to the shareholders as soon after the 31st of March as possible, without waiting for the half-yearly meeting. The amount of profit which might accrue from the Company's business between this and that time, they could not estimate, but they hoped it might prove to be considerable. This was all the business before the meeting.

Mr. Hayes proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and Mr. Tootal to the Directors of the Company, and the meeting then separated.

REPORT.

The Directors lay before the Shareholders, the accounts for the six months ending Sept. 30th, showing earnings for that period of Tls. 21,859.14

From which deducting:—		
Interest on Debentures	Tls. 6,000.00	
Expense Account	5,262.95	
		11,262.95
The net result is ...		10,596.19

and the balance of Working Account, Sept. 30th, 1872, amounts to Tls. 60,256.76, out of which the Directors decided to declare a half-yearly Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, payable on the 4th of December.

The half-year has been, contrary to the hopes of the Board, less profitable than the two preceding ones, owing mainly to the singularly depressed state of the River trade during nearly the whole of it, the laying up of the *Tunsin*, and the lowering of rates by several small steamers; but the boats have done much better again since the 1st of October.

In view of the changes to take place ere long, in the carrying traffic on the Yangtsze, the Directors felt themselves, shortly after the last meeting, compelled to take into serious consideration the future of the Company. None can have seen more clearly than they, that the only basis for a lasting prosperity lay in an increase of their fleet and operations, and that the placing upon the river of a number of additional competing boats, and the almost inevitable disturbance of the tariff so long maintained in conjunction with the S. S. N. Co. would be disastrous thereto. After long deliberation, therefore, they have concluded a sale of the boats, hulks, leases, and other property of the Company, to a local firm for what they deem a fair and satisfactory price. Delivery is to be given on the 1st of April, and before that time it will be necessary for the Shareholders to come to a decision as to the future of the Company.

The papers have kept the public fully informed as to the course and final result of the proceedings in the case of the *Rona* against the *Ava*. The Directors have promptly paid the amount down to which they were successful in getting the award taxed, taking adequate bonds for its repayment in the event of successful appeal to the Privy Council. It remains to say that the condemnation of the *Rona* alone has seemed to them in the highest degree unmerited.

The question of a reversal of judgment and consequent return of the money cannot at present be decided, and this forms one of the elements of uncertainty in estimating the amount of cash to come ultimately to the credit of the Company against stock and debentures, the other being, of course, the result of the year's business.

It will be seen that the valuation of the *Glengyle* has been written down, as determined at the meeting, to Taels 130,000.00, and the *Tunsin* has been overhauled and put in the best possible order.

The Directors have chosen Mr. R. F. Eastlack to act as Auditor in the place of Mr. Pryer, who has left Shanghai.

FOOCHOW RACES.

The Foochow Autumn Meeting has again passed off very pleasantly, but the quality of the sport was much spoilt by the hard state of the course, which prevented the customary amount of preparation necessary for the long races. As it was, the first day's races lamed some valuable ponies, which had they been able to fulfil their engagements would probably have prevented Coronet winning so many races. An unfortunate mistake about the starting of the Grand National Steeplechase gave us the unusual spectacle for Foochow of two races for it, the Stewards having decided that the first was no race. The owner of Shadow, which pony came in alone, protested against the Stewards' decision, and we have not heard with what result. The presence of a goodly show of ladies in the stand added much to the cheerfulness of the meeting, and when we state that between 70 and 80 persons sat down each day to the public tiffin, there can be little doubt but that racing in Foochow, with all its disadvantages, is still much appreciated by the general public.

FIRST DAY.
Tuesday, 17th December.

1.—FLY-AWAY STAKES.—$10 each with $50 added. For all China and Manila Ponies. Weights as per scale.—½ mile.

Mr. Hickling's General, 10st. 13lbs. ... 1
Mr. Craig's Claymore, 10st. 13lbs. ... 2
Mr. Clearall's Diavolo, 10st. 1lbs. ... 3
Mr. A. L.'s Almeric, 10st. 13lbs. ... 0
Major Probyn's Hurrah, 11st. 7lbs. ... 0
Do. Wandering Jew, 10st. 1lb. ... 0

General had much the best of a good start, next to which Hurrah showed in front, but only for some two hundred yards. Claymore, on the outside, made play at the turn coming into the straight, and together with Diavolo did their best to reach General, which latter eventually won by half a length, Claymore second, Diavolo third close up. Almeric broke down very badly soon after the start, and was scratched for the rest of his engagements at the meeting.

2.—VISITORS CUP.—Value $210. For all China and Manila Ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance $5. 1½ miles.

Mr. St. Andrew's Gratitude 10st. 9lbs. ... 1
Mr. Yorke's Cambalu 10st. 1lbs. ... 2
Mr. Clearall's Wave 10st. 9lbs. ... 3
Major Probyn's Krupp 10st. 9lbs. ... 0

Wave and Krupp made the running till half the distance had been traversed, when Cambalu came to the fore and forced the pace to the end, but ineffectually, as Gratitude having been held back judiciously, came, immediately on being asked the question at the distance post, and won cleverly by a head. Time, 3m. 39s.

3.—LEDGER CUP.—Value $100. Weight 10st. for 12 hands, increasing 4lbs. per inch over. For all China and Manila Ponies. Entrance $5. 1 mile.

Mr. E. Sheppard's Coronet, 11st. 10lbs. ... 1
Mr. St. Andrew's Atont, 11st. 6lbs. ... 2
Mr. Clearall's Mokeana, 11st. 2lbs. ... 3
Mr. Surrey's Warlock, 11st. 6lbs. ... 0

Coronet made a good start, all the running, and won in a canter, Atont and Mokeana making a race for second place. Coronet was evidently far better classed than the rest of the field, for nothing else was in it. Time, 2m. 19s.

4.—HACK STAKES.—Of $5 each with $50 added, for all Ponies not entered at this meeting except for Steeplechases, Welter and Consolation. Weights 12st. ½ mile.

Mr. St. Andrew's Whalebone ... 1
Mr. Herbert's Shadow ... 2
Mr. Latham's Saunterer ... 3
Mr. Guy St. Leger's Clinker, late Milky Way ... 0
Mr. Mursell's Scots Grey ... 0
Mr. E. Sheppard's Kinderspiel, late Blueskin ... 0
Mr. Jay Hee's Langtoff ... 0
Mr. Yorke's Vertugadin ... 0

Whalebone jumped away with the lead, Shadow getting off badly. Vertugadin and Kinderspiel left at the post. Shadow made a great effort to reach Whalebone, but the latter had it all his own way, and won by a length. Time, 1m. 7s.

5.—TEA CUP.—Value $408. For all China and Manila Ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance $5. 2 miles.

Major Probyn's Krupp, 10st. 9lbs. ... 1
Mr. Clearall's Handicraft, 10st. 5lbs. ... 2
Mr. Yorke's Hollyhock, 10st. 9lbs. ... 3
Mr. Surrey's Warlock, 10st. 13lbs. ... 0
Mr. St. Andrew's Gratitude, 10st. 9lbs. ... 0
Mr. Yorke's Cambalu, 10st. 13lbs. ... 0

Krupp and Warlock made strong running till the third time round, when Warlock tailed off, and Cambalu went up to Krupp, but could not long live with him; Krupp, full of going, won hands down. Handicraft made a game effort to get up, but only secured second honours. Time, 4m. 59s.

6.—SOUVENIR CUP.—Value £50. Presented. For all China and Manila Ponies. Weights 11st. 10lbs. Entrance $5. ¾ mile.

Mr. Sheppard's Coronet ... 1
Mr. Clearall's Diavolo ... 2
Mr. Hicklings' General ... 3
Major Probyn's Hurrah ... 0

Coronet got away with the lead, and although challenged by Diavolo, maintained it, and won easily by a length and a half. Time 1m. 41s.

7.—CHAA-SZE CUP.—Value $100. A Steeplechase for all China and Manila Ponies. Weight 11st. 7lbs. Twice round and a distance, over a course to be selected by the Stewards. Entrance $5.

Mr. Herbert's Shadow ... 1
Mr. St. Andrew's Sweet Anxiety, late Ask Mamma ... 0
Mr. E. Sheppard's C.B. ... 0
Mr. Yorke's Tulips ... 0

This was supposed to be a good thing for Sweet Anxiety, but he was not to be held, and with C. B. bolted off the course at the second jump. Tulips and Shadow, especially the latter, were taking all the leaps in good style, till the last time round, when the ancient one hit the broad bank badly and fell, leaving Shadow to canter in alone. Shadow was admirably ridden by his sporting owner, two stone overweight.

SECOND DAY.
Wednesday, 18th December.

1.—ARSENAL CUP.—Value $100. Presented. For all China and Manila Ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance $5. ¾ mile. Winner of the Fly-away Stakes 7lbs. extra.

Mr. E. Sheppard's Coronet, 11st. 13lbs. ... 1
Major Probyn's Krupp, 10st. 9lbs. ... 2

Coronet won in a walk. Time 1m. 48s.

COMPENSATION CUP.—Value $150. The gift of an old resident. For all China and Manila Ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance $5. 1¼ miles. Winner of Visitors or Tea Cup 7lbs., if of both, 10lbs. extra.

Mr. Clearall's Handicraft, 10st. 5lb. ... 1
Mr. Yorke's Cambalu, 10st. 13lbs. ... 0
Mr. do. Hollyhock, 10st 9lbs. ... 0
Mr. St. Andrew's Atont, 10st. 13lbs. ... 0

Handicraft and Cambalu forced the pace twice round, Atont on the outside soon made his effort, but soon showed that he had gone his distance. Handicraft now showed well in front, and despite the attempt of Cambalu and Hollyhock to overhaul him, won by a length. A dead heat for second. Time, 3m. 38s.

3.—FANTAI PAN TA-JIN CUP.—Value $50 and entrance. Presented. For all China and Manila Ponies, ridden by Jockies who have never had a winning mount. Weight 11st. Entrance $5. Twice round.

Mr. Craig's Claymore ... 1
Mr. Latham's Marzipan ... 2
Mr. Clearall's Mokeana ... 3
Lord Forbes' Nunerai ... 0
Major Probyn's Hurrah ... 0

For this event there was a false start, the rider of Hurrah getting half way round before discovering it. It was stated to be a good thing for Claymore, and so it proved to be, for nothing else was near him at the finish, though Marzipan came up strong. Time, 2m. 58s.

4.—WELTER STAKES.—Of $10 each with $50 added. For all China and Manila Ponies. Weight 13st. Previous winners at this Meeting excluded, except of Steeplechase and Hack Stakes. ¾ mile.

Mr. Clearall's Diavolo ... 1
Mr. Yorke's Vertugadin ... 2
Mr. Mansell's Rum Punch ... 3
Mr. Guy St. Leger's Clinker ... 0
Mr. Herbert's Shadow ... 0

Rum Punch had the best of it for about half the distance, but at the turn Diavolo caught him, and won easily by two lengths. Time, 1m. 6s.

5.—CRITERION STAKES.—Of $10 each, with $70 added. For all China and Manila Ponies. Weight 11st. 1¼ miles.

Mr. E. Sheppard's Coronet ... 1
Mr. Clearall's Handicraft ... 2
Mr. Yorke's Cambalu ... 3
Mr. St. Andrew's Gratitude ... 0

Coronet as usual snatched away the lead; and although Handicraft was doing all he knew for most of the journey, the former won cleverly by two lengths. Gratitude appeared to be outpaced from the first. Time, 2m. 58s.

6.—WINNERS PLATE.—Compulsory on all winners to enter (except of Hack Stakes and Steeplechase). Winners 11st. Losers 10st. Entrance $10. 1 mile.

Claymore, 11st. 4lbs. ... 1
Hollyhock, 10st. 4lbs. ... 2
Sweet Anxiety, 10st. 4lbs. ... 3
Krupp, 11st. ... 0
Handicraft, 11st. 4lbs. ... 0
Diavolo, 11st. ... 0

Diavolo made all the running the first time round, but by the Butts Claymore closed up and won with something to spare by a length. Hollyhock, who had been shut out previously,

came splendidly in the straight, but was too late. Time, 2m. 19s.

7.—Consolation Stakes.—$30, and entrance. For all beaten Ponies that have run at this Meeting. Weights as per scale. Entrance $5. ½ mile.

Mr. Yorke's Vertugadin, 10st. 9lbs....... 1
Mr. St. Andrew's Atont, 10st. 13lbs....... 2
Major Probyn's Hurrah, 11st. 7lbs......... 3
Mr. Clearall's Mohicans, 10st. 9lbs....... 0
Mr. Guy St. Leger's Clinker, 10st. 9lbs.... 0
Mr. Mansell's Rum Punch, 10st. 5lbs...... 0

Atont got away first with Rum Punch, and looked like winning till the distance post, when Vertugadin made a grand rush, and was first past the judge by a length. Time, 1m. 43s.

8.—Grand National.—$136. Presented by H.E. the Tartar General. For all China and Manila Ponies. A Steeplechase twice round and a distance over a course to be selected by the Stewards. Weights 12st. Winner of "Chua-sze Cup" 7lbs. extra. Entrance $5.

Mr. Herbert's Shadow.
Mr. St. Andrew's Whalebone.
Mr. Mansell's Scots Grey.
Mr. St. Andrew's Grayling.
Mr. Yorke's Tulips.
Mr. Sheppard's C. B.

Through some mistake Shadow and C. B. were started before the other ponies came out, the former winning easily. The Stewards decided this to be no race. The remaining three ponies started, Grayling bolted at the post, but the others took all the jumps in fair style, Tulips leading. When about half a mile from home, he was in difficulties, and Whalebone seemed like the winner, but he swerving at the third jump from the post, Tulips struggled in first.

MEDDLING GOVERNMENT.

(Japan Mail.)

The more advanced minds in Japan at this moment have been so deeply impressed with the superiority of western civilization over that of their own country, that they are in danger of doing actual harm by their attempts to assimilate the one to the other too rapidly and too closely. That the Japanese should be anxious to make the models of their future political and social condition from Europe is not only natural and excusable, but laudable, and that doing this they should make many serious errors and constantly mistake false for reals lights, was only to be expected. Nor have they shewn any lukewarmness in this anxiety on the one hand, or secured any immunity from error on the other. Their most formidable danger, as has long been pointed out, consists in the tendency to imitate the mere external garnish of our civilization, and to imagine that by acquiring this they have acquitted themselves of all other obligations. But as this is a danger besetting a very large numbers of individuals, whose vanity may not impossibly be appealed to and gratified by appearing in foreign dress and superadding an additional language to their own, we do not see how this passion for imitation can be rebuked or subdued. In Christian countries the pulpit has ever been a powerful, and generally has been a wise, antagonist to practices or tendencies which threatened to produce disastrous effects upon the nationals, or to weaken and undermine the national character. The part formerly taken by the pulpit has of late years been usurped by the press, within whose province such rebukes more legitimately lie, and whose more varied armoury, together with its power of more widely diffusing its reproofs, enable it to administer them with more telling and general effect. The stage, too, has always borne an important part in such movements, though it may be doubted whether the satire which is its chief weapon is effective against shortcomings more serious than the follies of the day. But in the absence of any pulpit, press, or stage worthy of their names in this country, it is not easy to devise means whereby the more serious imprudencies of society may be rebuked. The authoritative interference of government can hardly be invoked against natural and by no means offensive results of the transition which the nation is undergoing, while that kind of intervention, so rarely resorted to by governments, which consists of giving advice and promulgating information, is neither likely to be exerted, nor if exerted, to be effectual, in the matter to which we refer.

Nor, indeed, could the government with much show of grace exercise its prerogative in this direction. It is itself open to the very serious charge of insisting on changes and interfering in matters, which are far better left to the free-will of the people. A government which is perpetually meddling in the small concerns of every day life, making regulations in regard to dress, to the method of wearing the hair, to the customary mode of salute, and such things, is not altogether mistaking the legitimate sphere of its functions, but wasting power which might be diverted into a thousand valuable channels. The great problem which Japan has to solve is how she can relax the stringency of a system of government which has been extremely jealous of encouraging a vigorous individuality among its subjects, compatibly with the orderly development, and march of society. She is powerfully impressed with the superiority of the results produced by the western systems over those which her own system has produced, and anxious to lead her people, as far as may be wise, in our footsteps. But she should by this time have discovered that nearly all this superiority is the result of the well regulated liberty either accorded to the people or insisted upon by it. The forward march of European society is chiefly due to the heat and light—to borrow an illustration from natural philosophy—produced by the conflict or attrition of opposing principles, and has been but little aided by the action of governments. And not only this. The attempts of governments to control or direct this progress have generally been either futile or pernicious. If any one will examine the history of France for the hundred years which preceded the Great Revolution, he will see how mischievous was that perpetual interference by the government with the affairs of every day life which was the bane of French legislation during that century. It was not alone that this interference caused extreme irritation, and was one of the reasons which compelled France, by an effect of unparalleled violence and the most destructive nature, to emancipate herself from this terrible thraldom, but it actually did an immense amount of harm in the very direction in which it sought to do good. Experience shows conclusively that in by far the majority of cases the *laisser-faire* school of government has been the most effective and beneficent, and if the Japanese Government would only realize this fact, it would infinitely better consult the interests of the country by acting upon it than by pursuing the course on which it is at present bent. Legislative enactments directed to that end will not make men industrious, virtuous, frugal or wise. The laws imposed on the Asiatic nations are to a very large extent trammels on that individuality which experience proves to be the surest means of securing the health and vigour of society. One broad measure freeing trade from pernicious restrictions, will do more towards making men industrious and giving them an effective desire to create and accumulate wealth,—processes most beneficial to society—than a thousand didactic recommendations or regulations in respect of the use of mats, which are supposed to conduce to an indolent tone of mind and habit of daily life. Freedom and an increased variety of situations in life, give rise to that individual vigour and manifold diversity of action which constitute vigorous individual existence. If a choice is always made for us, or we do such and such things in virtue of customs of the wisdom or folly of which we are too mechanical in our processes of thought to form correct judgments, we gain no practice in discerning or desiring what is best, and thus those faculties of judgment and comparison which lie at the root of success in life, lie dormant or act only feebly and impotently. Each man must more or less interpret the enigma of existence for himself. It is not for governments to prescribe to men what shall be their customs and habits, their modes of life, their trains of thought, their faith, or their social obligations. "Human nature," as Mill finely says, "is not a machine to be built after a model, but a tree, which requires to grow and develope itself on all sides, according to the tendency of the inward forces which make it a living thing." The recent petty regulations made by the government have caused a great deal of merriment among foreigners, and some misgivings and even dismay among those of them who see that affairs in this country are yet far too unsettled to permit of a wasteful or frivolous exercise of power without its producing serious dangers. People should be allowed to dress their hair as they will, to clear their throats as they are inclined—with or without regard to questions of manners—to lie on mats, if so disposed, and to consult only their own convenience and caprice in regard to all such unimportant matters. To dictate to women that they shall not adopt what coiffure they like; to restrict their employment of hairdressers, or to warn them against the indulgence of a vanity which is not only, their ineradicable instinct, but part of an economy which seeks its best reward in our own approbation, is not only childish and absurd, but dangerous in a high degree, inasmuch as it sets fire to an inflammable and very explosive ingredient in society, which, if once directed against legitimate authority, will consume both it and much which that authority would willingly have conserved.

A SEE FOR THE NORTH OF CHINA.

(N. C. Herald.)

We conceive that few persons in Shanghai or the ports, care much whether China be divided into two Sees or continue to form one. The visits of the previous Bishops of Victoria to this place have been very infrequent. There are those who retain indistinct recollections of an episcopal figure moving hurriedly along the Bund, and of two or three visions of lawn sleeves in the pulpit of Trinity Church; but to all intents and purposes that non-residence which has lately been so eloquently denounced by Bishops at Home, has been the most notable characteristic of Bishops in China. Dr. Smith was irresistibly drawn to Japan and to Australia, but was always more or less uneasy under the shadow of the Peak, and circumstances rendered it necessary for Dr. Alford to be much longer away from his Diocese than he himself desired. The public is rarely edified ecclesiastical squabbles, and therefore we need not recur to the battle of the Bishop-in-possession, and the Bishop-aspirant, a few years ago. Now, both are satisfied. Bishop Alford probably was never so delighted in his life as when he resigned the See he fought so hard to keep, and Bishop Russell is, we hope, perfectly happy at obtaining the portion of that See, the whole of which, by his own showing, no earthly consideration would ever have induced him to accept. The telegram is not quite explicit, and therefore we do not know whether Dr. Russell is Bishop of all the clergy in North-China, or only Bishop of the Church of England missionaries in this portion of the Empire. One thing we do not know, and that is, that he is a very indefatigable clergyman, and that he will probably exert himself untiringly to further all good objects in this part of the country. We may be sure also that he will not pass his time out of his Diocese, but will have his heart in the work before him in China. He has had profound experience, and has evinced great tact in the administration of affairs at Ningpo. Of course, if he be a Missionary Bishop, we shall not see much of him in Shanghai, as he will probable put up his chair at Ningpo; if, however, he be appointed Bishop of North-China, with a jurisdiction extending over those clergymen who are not missionaries, he may possibly make Shanghai the ecclesiastical centre of his See; and the superb Church of Sir Gilbert Scott may attain the dignity of a Cathedral.

In taking all these circumstances into consideration, however, it may be as well to remember that the Church of England is, in a place like Shanghai, one of many sects, and nothing is easier than to keep it in this position. The Bishop of Hongkong may in a certain sense superintend the religious affairs of the Island Colony, but the Bishop of North-China is not entitled to more regard than Cardinal Manning is entitled to receive from the Protestants of London. He is a Bishop whose position is esteemed by his own religionists, and whose zeal and fidelity will be the common honour of all Christians if he goes to work in a comprehensive spirit. For our part we should hail with satisfaction the advent of a large-minded and able prelate, who would fuse into one the separate efforts of the missionaries, and seek not the equivocal lordship of ecclesiastical title, but the influential leadership which a man of piety and genius takes in all societies, social, intellectual and religious. It is easy to be the head of a sect, and this is almost the position of the Bishop of North-China, but it would be quite possible for a man of mark to make himself much more. He might work with all Christian people, and strive to forward every scheme for the advancement of this great nation. What good a Stanley or a Selwyn would do in such a sphere cannot be estimated. All we can do at present, is to persist in hoping for the best, and at least to congratulate the older residents in China that the division of the See will probably give the Bishopric of Hongkong to the venerable and kindly Archdeacon of Canton, whose praise clergy and laity agree in echoing.

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FOR SALE.

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IN STONE BOTTLES.

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150 Tierces Prime Mess BEEF.
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Also SHERRY, in Cases of 3 dozen.
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CHAMPAGNE
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REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.
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Sole Agents for China; Japan and Manila.
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SAYLE & Co.,
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QUEEN'S ROAD
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CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
GENERAL DRAPERS,
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HAVE received direct from Vienna a Choice Assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS, and a variety of TOBACCO JARS, CIGAR STANDS, and other REQUISITES for Smokers.
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They are also offering the remainder of their Stock of WINTER DRESSES, at greatly reduced prices, consisting of all
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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

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Testimonials of ability from the German Clubs in Japan may be seen on application.
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A fine Billiard Table is connected with the House, and the best of Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand.
All Languages spoken.
EDWARD VERRIL, *Manager.*
LALA ARI, *Proprietor.*
Manila, February 10th, 1872. [345

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KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of Kwong-kee Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1335 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

炭 煤 記 榮
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THE Proprietor of Wing-kee Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 750 Hongkong 24th April, 1872.

Insurances.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital,—Two Million Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
Incorporated by Royal Charter of His Majesty King George the First, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
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Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
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Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20°/. allowed.
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tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

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AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
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tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

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Reduction in the Rates of Premium.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
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Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals; and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from Loss or Damage by Fire.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
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Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

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tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NOTICE.

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FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month ⅓ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 ,,	½	do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 ,,	¾	do.	do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Reduction in the Rates of Premium.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ ,,
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 ,,

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Insurances.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

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THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.
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SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

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A. G. HOGG & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1157 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
NORTON, LYALL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, Leadenhall Street, London.
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"DELTA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873. [tf 19

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MADRAS"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873. [tf 20

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR,"
will be despatched on or about 13th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 32/6 °/. all risks, 23/. °/. F. P. A.
,, Silk 19/. °/. do.
Cargo taken at through rates for New York and Mediterranean Ports. Apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
11d 21 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Barque
"TOKATEA,"
Captain McKinnon, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 2262 Hongkong, 28th December, 1872.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"CANDELARIA,"
Captain Barredo, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 2239 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"IRVINE,"
having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa as above, and meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2209 Hongkong, 19th December, 1872.

FOR NEW YORK.
(To follow the "Per Ardua.")

THE A 1 British Ship
"SIR WILLIAM WALLACE,"
Coleville, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have early despatch. Rate of freight £2 10s. per ton.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 2105 Hongkong, 30th November, 1872.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Barque
"EVERHARD,"
D. Horstmann, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for New York, and having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 2073 Hongkong, 25th November, 1872.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"RIFLE,"
J. Runcie, Master, will load here and at Whampoa as above, and be despatched in January.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 2099 Hongkong, 29th November, 1872.

Intimations.

HOTEL D'EUROPE,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.

FIRST RATE ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE.

WINES & LIQUEURS OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

The Cuisine is under the able management of Monsieur Emile Bellon, lately Cook to the "Grand Hotel de Paris," and formerly in the employ of the Marquis de La Rochefoucault, of the Princess Swaroff of Russia, and at the Bathing Establishments of Monaco and Vichy.
Orders for Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, Ball Suppers, Picnics, and for every description of Pastry and Cakes, executed with care and at moderate rates.
E. ESTARICO & Co., *Proprietors.*
3m 2074 Hongkong, 25th November, 1872.

GEORGE LUDEWIG,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
PLAZA DE BINONDO,
MANILA.

G. L. begs to inform Captains of Vessels proceeding to Manila, that having received a consignment of FRESH DRUGS from Europe, he is enabled to refit Medicine Chests with Drugs of the best description, and at the lowest prices.
He has also received a large Assortment of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, of every description and of the most celebrated make, consisting of:—
Teeth Instruments, Amputation Instruments, Injection, &c., Supporters and Trusses of every kind, including the Patented Vulcanite Trusses, &c., &c.
Soda Waters, Seltzers, Lemonade, and every kind of Mineral Waters, made by an improved method on the premises, and warranted to be composed of pure and wholesome materials.
1m 2179] [Dec. 13th.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets.
(The Premises lately Occupied by Mr. W. P. Floyd.)
COPIES TAKEN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS AND DAGUERREOTYPES,
ENLARGED OR DIMINISHED TO ANY SIZE REQUIRED.
PHOTOGRAPHS TRANSFERRED TO PORCELAIN AND EBONY,
And Coloured.
VIEWS FOR SALE.
E. RIISFELDT.
tf 1243 Hongkong, 24th July, 1872.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "TRAVANCORE," Captain C. H. Eastley, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 9th January, at noon.
Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until noon on the 8th idem.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels, and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 27th December, 1872.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*JAPAN*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 11th January, 1873, at 3 o'clock p.m., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.
The "*JAPAN*" will be due at San Francisco February 17th, 1873, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.
Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.
Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20°/. on regular rates.
No Freight received after noon of the 10th proximo. Parcel Packages received until 5 p.m. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*
Hongkong, December 12th, 1872.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th January, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*AVA*," Commandant Rousseau, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 15th January. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Yesso*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 7.30 a.m.
For Swatow.—Per *Formosa*, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 7.30 a.m.
For Saigon and Singapore.—Per *Thales*, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 1.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*TRAVANCORE*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1873, at noon.
Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 p.m. on the 8th January, 1873.
The Post-Office will be open until 6 p.m. on the 8th January, 1873.
Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.
Letters for registration will be received until 10 a.m. on the 9th January, 1873.
Letters may be posted until 10 a.m. on the 9th January, 1873, without late fee.
Letters posted after 10 a.m. on the 9th January, 1873, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.
The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 a.m., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 a.m. on the 9th January, 1873.
Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 a.m. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 27th December, 1872.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES' PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*JAPAN*" will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., with the Mails—
For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States' and the United Kingdom.
The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 p.m.
Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 p.m. to 2.50 p.m., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.
The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.
Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per *JAPAN*, and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*viâ San Francisco.*"
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*AVA*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at noon, with the Mails—
To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.
The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 a.m. on the 16th instant, after which no Letters can be received.
Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 p.m. on the 15th instant.
Letters for Registration will be received until 10 a.m. on the 16th instant.
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General,*
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

It is hereby notified, that henceforward the Postage on Letters addressed to Batavia, when forwarded by French Packet, will be 18 cents for each half ounce, pre-payment compulsory.
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 28th December, 1872.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce, which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid.

	For each ¼ ounce
The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is......................	12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked viâ Brindisi........................	18 ,,
Per British Packet when marked viâ Alexandria and Marseilles............	12 ,,

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States. Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows viz:—
For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight........................ 2 cents.
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces...................... 4 ,,
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces..................... 8 ,,
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.
These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination viâ Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—
For Letters..................24 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers.......... 8 ,, each.

For Books and Patterns.....	not exceeding	1 ounce	4 cents.
	,,	2 ,,	6 ,,
	,,	4 ,,	12 ,,
	every additional	4 ,,	12 ,,

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—
When forwarded viâ Brindisi............ 42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles.......... 36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Southampton...... 28 cents each half-ounce.
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by W. H. Bell, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.